The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1896. XXXV—NO. 27

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law; U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Style is important—without it price isn't anything—put style and price together (low price and choice style) the way this store does, and they're bound to win—win more small profit business for this store.

We're anxious to send you samples of the new

Autumn Dress Woolens

so you will see what part style and quality have in this collection of 1896—how much nicer they are than in any past season—maybe nicer for the money than any other store will offer you this season—you'll see that the prices for such kinds concerns your self interest.

New Novelty Woolens—33 inches wide—*25c*—neat, fancy weaves—ten color combinations, including blue, grey, brown, green, cardinal.

36-inch Bourette Checks, dark red, blue, brown or green grounds with a heavy, rough black woolen raised cord running over and forming checks an inch square—*40c*.

New 42-inch Tweed effects, *75c*.

New 46-inch novelties in a handsome Ottoman weave—eight different shades—*$1.00 a yard*.

new plaids.

—they will be popular this fall —*25c, 50c*.

Handsome, large wooly Plaids. 42 inches wide, *$1.00*—stylish for separate skirts. Price range of new Novelty Woolens goes up to $6.50.

New catalogue ready soon—shall we send you a copy?—your name and address, please.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Superbly Appointed Train.

Undoubtedly the handsomest train between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Superiors and Duluth is the "North Western Limited," which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the North Western Line (Chicago & North Western Ry). Its equipment, which is entirely new throughout, and embraces compartment sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, standard sleeping cars, dining and ladies' coaches, has every luxury which imagination can conceive or mind invent for the comfort and convenience of passengers. All agents sell tickets via the Chicago & North Western Ry. For full information apply to agents of connecting line, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Discount to "Independent" Readers.

Any reader of THE INDEPENDENT sending ten 2-cent stamps to the Trade Company, Boston, Mass., will receive Marion Harland's famous "Talks," containing twelve articles on good living and how to live.

PLOT OF DYNAMITERS

Great Excitement In England Over the Arrests.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR EVIDENCE.

It Will Have an Unfavorable Effect on the Irish Cause—Numerous Rumors Afloat—French Authorities Will Render All Assistence Possible.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—More attention is being paid to the details of the alleged dynamite conspiracy than any other subject, not excepting the situation in Turkey. Those who do not participate in the horror professed by the authorities over the diabolical details of the plot, which they are claiming, with sensational impressiveness, to have unearthed, find sufficient entertainment in the expressions of their scepticism.

A correspondent has made some inquiries at Scotland Yard as to the methods pursued in shadowing the plotters and as to how it happened that the authorities were so well informed of the plans of the plotters in advance. It was stated there that the work had been done in the United States by the Pinkerton agency, who had for years forwarded, every week, the fullest reports of every meeting of any revolutionary body in the United States, particularly in Chicago and New York. The espionage maintained on gatherings in these two cities is remarkably complete. There is a full file in Scotland Yard of all resolutions, documents, etc., pertaining to the gatherings and full descriptions of the members and their actions.

Though the action of the police in these cases was precipitated owing to the heavy drinking and foolish talking of Tynan, there has been the greatest possible activity on their part since in order to round up the minor plotters, who have been touched by Tynan and the others. It is for this reason that Chief Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard, who has been prominent before in the pursuit of dynamite plotters, and Inspector Quinn, have gone to the continent, and Inspector Mullen, who is the head of the political section of the Dublin police, is on his way to London. Chief Inspector Melville will also direct the search for bombs, of which the authorities allege numbers were manufactured at Berchem, near Antwerp

It is a notable fact that the police authorities of Paris express great scorn for the idea that there was any connection between any plot that Tynan may have concocted and an attempt upon the life of the czar. The elaborate tale of collusion between the Fenians and continental anarchists and Russian nihilists is laughed at in Paris, although the authorities of Scotland Yard are using this story as much as they possibly can in order to influence the French authorities to surrender Tynan. The suspicion is broadly hinted that the story of Tynan being implicated in a plot against the person of the czar was concocted for no other purpose than to appeal to the political sympathy of France towards Russia to effect a consent to the extradition of Tynan.

It is perfectly evident that Scotland Yard itself shares the French view of the alleged Fenian-Nihilist combination, as there has been no change in the preparations already made to guard the czar upon his forthcoming visit to London. The preparations are the same as those usually made upon the visit of any foreign sovereign to London.

The Scotch police have been reinforced by a squad of detectives from Scotland Yard to aid in the investigation going on at Glasgow in connection with the arrest of Bell There is no stock taken at Scotland Yard in the idea that Tynan meant to blow up Marlborough house while the Prince of Wales and the czar were within.

The Irish leaders in London and Berlin regard the arrests of the alleged dynamite plotters with consternation. A project has been on foot, ever since the adjournment of parliament, to obtain the release of all the Irish political prisoners, which was encouraged by the recent action of the government in releasing from Portland prison Dr. Thos. Gallagher, Albert G. Whitehead, John Daly and Thomas Devany. It was intended to inaugurate a great demonstration in behalf of the prisoners and an agitation in the press, followed by a bold attack in the house of commons in January. The arrests are considered unfavorable to the success of this plan.

In an interview the president of the Amnesty association says: "The arrests are a matter of indifference to us, except for their probable effect on the Irish movement. The followers of Tynan are the enemies of Ireland, and this association will not raise a penny for their defense. It cannot compromise itself by any conciliation with them."

A dispatch from Boulogne-Sur-Mer says that Tynan was taken before the public prosecutor there and was interrogated as to his antecedents and as to the murders of Thomas Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish in Phœnix park, Dublin, in 1882. Tynan in reply denied that he took any active part in the murders.

Subsequent to the examination several Scotland Yard men had an interview with the public prosecutor. He assured them that the French authorities would render them every assistance to bring the culprits to justice.

Senator Butler Well Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist committee, says he is in accord with the sentiment expressed in the letter of Senator Allen notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination by the Populist convention. "We nominated Mr. Bryan at St. Louis," said he, "because of his record in the overshadowing issue of this campaign."

The Weather.

Generally fair; light to fresh northeasterly winds

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR.

He Makes Many Speeches Through Kentucky to Large Crowds.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—The pilgrimage of the Democratic nominee for the presidency was continued through Kentucky. The tour was in charge of Urey Woodson, national committeeman from this state. There was no demonstration of any kind when Mr. Bryan left Louisville. Committees came aboard at every station to welcome the nominee. There were short stops made at Anchorage, Beards and Peewe Valley, where the candidnte shook hands with those gathered about the train. The first speech made from the platform of the car was at La Grange, and in it Mr. Bryan asked the people to take the interest in the campaign which its importance justified.

At Eminence it had started to rain, but 1,000 of the citizens of Henry county had flocked about a little speaker's stand, to which Mr. Bryan was taken. He gave a 10-minute speech. During his speech the rain began to fall in torrents, and Mr. Bryan told his audience that it would be cruel to them to have them stand in the rain, but immediately there were shouts for him to go on rain or no rain.

In his speech at Frankfort Mr Bryan emphasized his statement of last night that those who did not believe in the free coinage of silver, Democrats or Republicans, should vote the straight Republican ticket. The rain was falling in torrents when the train pulled into Frankfort and Mr. Bryan was conducted to the platform in the court house square under umbrellas, which were knocked aside every minute by the efforts of his southern admirers to grasp him by the hand. During his speech of 15 minutes the rain continued to pour down, but his audience of 1,800 people stood in the wet and yelled for him to go on.

At Midway, where Mr. Bryan arrived from Frankfort, the party left their special car for another on the Cincinnati Southern railway and made the short trip to Versailles in the latter. It was raining hard when Midway was reached, but quite a crowd was gathered there unmindful of a wetting. The people wanted a speech and made frequent importunities, but Mr. Bryan decided that the atmosphere was too damp for talking and went away without gratifying his expectant admirers. At Versailles Mr. Bryan was met at the station by a band and a number of horsemen who escorted him to the residence of Senator Blackburn. On the way he made a short speech from a stand erected in the center of the principal stree It was raining all the time he spoke. A large party were entertained at Senator Blackburn's residence. Open house was kept and everybody was asked inside.

Mr. Bryan, Senator Blackburn and the others of the Versailles party then returned to the special train and proceeded to Lexington.

Mr. Bryan spoke to the farmers, and it was a speech intended for the farmers. He told the farmers that those who applied the name anarchist to the bone and muscle of this country were doing more to overthrow our government than any anarchist who ever carried a red flag, and this statement created the greatest enthusiasm.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Mr. Bryan arrived at the driving park His appearance was the signal for the greatest applause He was introduced to the audience by the Hon. C. J. Bronston, state senator and candidate for congress.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 16.—Kentucky hospitality and southern enthusiasm were showered upon William Jennings Bryan in his trip in the Blue Grass region. The greatest demonstration tendered him in the south was at Lexington, where he addressed from 15,000 to 20,000 people at the fair grounds. A procession, unique in its character and impressive to a large degree, passed before him as he was on the speaker stand. The farmers of the surroun counties got into Lexington early an came in a typical southern way, ridin the entire distance on horses. While Mr. Bryan was addressing the audience the horsemen were seen entering the gates of the fair grounds, riding in double file and carrying appropriate Democratic campaign banners. It took 25 minutes for the 20,000 people to file past the nominee and every one of these tried to outdo his neighbor in yelling and in cheering.

Two Youthful Burglars.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—Charles Wilkinson and Johnnie Condon have been arrested here for burglary. They are only 9 years old and small for their ages, yet they are old in crime, both having confessed burglary and one arson. Wilkinson was arrested several days ago on the charge of burglary. The "swag" was found on him and he confessed.

Burglars Loot a Church.

FOSTORIA, O., Sept. 16.—Burglars have entered St. Wendelin's Catholic church by breaking a glass from a door. The overhauled everything in the private rooms, carrying off ciboriums, lunula, vestments and books, while they scattered what they did not want over the floors and yard.

Bound Over For Murder.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 16.—Albert Franz had his preliminary hearing for the murder of Bessie Little, whom he is charged with betraying. He was bound over for murder in the first degree. Meantime the officers continue their search for Frantz's revolver and clothing.

The Result In Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 16.—With over 100 towns to be yet heard from, the Republican plurality in Maine figures up 46,425 and will probably be 50,000 when all the towns are in. The returns are complete from 418 towns, cities and plantations in the state and from ten of the counties.

Congratulate Mr. Reed.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed has been flooded with congratulatory messages on his unprecedented plurality of 10,446 in the First district. Among the messages were one from McKinley and Hobart.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

The State Department Takes Steps In the Govin Case.

GENERAL LEE TO GET FACTS.

The Spanish Bank Has Suspended the Sale of Drafts on Spain—Spain Getting Money From Parties In the United States at a Big Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The state department has taken steps to have a thorough investigation made of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Charles Govin, a young American accompanying the Cuban revolutionary army in the capacity of correspondent for a Florida newspaper. Affidavits procured by council for the family of Govin go to show that while he was with a force of rebels under Major Valencia at Corredas, near Havana, last July, a strong force of Spanish troops was encountered, and Govin, who was unarmed, and, it is asserted, was noncombatant, surrendered to the Spanish colonel.

It is alleged that although he was supplied with an American passport and papers to establish his newspaper connection he was executed on the day following his capture without an opportunity to claim and exercise his rights under treaty as an American citizen. Consul General Lee will endeavor to ascertain all the facts as the basis for further action by the state department directly through Minister Taylor, but the work is necessarily slow, as is the case in many of such affairs, because of the great difficulty experienced in securing reports of the facts when the killing occurs outside of the larger towns.

A Havana special says: The Spanish bank has suspended the sale of drafts on Spain, payable in bank notes, and has bought of a well-known banker a draft for $100,000 on the United States, paying for it a large per cent. Both of these facts have caused a heavy depression in the bank's notes, and they are at 13 per cent discount. There were no operations on the Produce Exchange, and it is stated that a financial crisis is imminent.

CARLISLE WRITES A LETTER.

He Gives His Views on the Free Coinage of Silver.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has written a letter on the subject of the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver to Mr. James P. Helm of Louisville.

Mr Carlisle said that under the present system the government buys the silver and is under a moral obligation to keep it on a parity with gold, but under the free and unlimited coinage of silver the government would be under no obligation to maintain the parity, as it would then be coined for individuals and not for the government. If the limitation was removed confidence would be destroyed and the silver coined could not be kept on a parity with gold.

He said the government had made no discrimination between the two metals, gold being paid when it was demanded and silver when silver was demanded.

WANT TO FUSE.

Populists of New York Appoint a Committee to Form Plans.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Politicians have been given a surprise by the appearance here of a number of Populists, who, after a protracted conference, appointed a committee of five to visit the Democratic state committee and present to them a plan for fusion in this state to defeat the Republicans.

The committee appointed were D. M. S. Fero of Glens Falls, chairman of the state committee of the People's party; C. R. White of Millers Corners, president of the Farmers' Alliance; Colonel A. C. Fisk of Denver, Colonel B. M. Druscau of Denver and C. B. Matthews of Buffalo, who ran on the Populist ticket for governor some years ago.

Mortgage Loan Firm Fails.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—A. F. & L. E. Kelley, a well known mortgage loan firm, has fled an assignment to C. M. Hansen and A. C. Cobb jointly. Liabilities are estimated at between $100,000 and $150,000. The assets are not known. The firm has loaned several millions of eastern money, mostly on farm property, and the loans are well secured.

Many Irishmen Seek Information.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—There has been many visitors at the headquarters of the Irish National Alliance. Many of the callers were Irishmen who sought information about the arrest of Tynan, Kearne, Bell and Mann in Europe upon charges of being the principals in the alleged conspiracy to kill various crowned heads.

Charged With Poisoning.

VICTOR, Colo., Sept. 15.—Charles McGovern, Charles O'Toole and George Stevens have been found dead in a cabin a mile from Victor. The men, with Harry Doyle and John McDermott had been occupying the cabin for some time and all had been drinking heavily. The two latter have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning their companions.

The Silver Men In Control.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 16.—One of the greatest surpises in the state Democratic convention was the announcement made that the Democratic state central committee, which had been composed of a majority of gold standard men, had unconditionally resigned in favor of the Bryan wing of the state Democracy. William Kennedy of Naugantuck was unanimously elected temporary chairman. The action of the state committee is considered a great victory for the silver men.

STAMPS BY FRAUD.

A Man, Said to Be an American, Arrested In Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Thomas Montgomery Joy, said to be an American and hailing from New York, was charged in a local police court here with obtaining postage stamps by false pretenses. It appears that he advertised a bicycle to be given away to each of ten persons sending in the most words from the letters in the word "Overland." But each competitor has to enclose a postage stamp.

The police found 6,000 letters at the office here where Joy's letters were addressed to, and they also found 3,000 other letters addressed to him but undelivered in the postoffic. The police, however, have been unable to find any bicycle named the "Overland." Joy was eventually committed for trial.

CALLED ON M'KINLEY.

A Delegation of Old Soldiers at His Home.

THE MAJOR MAKES TWO SPEECHES

A Crowd of Farmers From Somerset County, Pa., Also Visits Him—A Delegation of Farmers Coming From Missouri—Other Political News.

CANTON, O., Sept. 16.—The reception of the old soldiers was most enthusiastic. The Woman's Relief Corps and thousands of Cantonians followed the parade to the McKinley home. Every post in the county and many from adjoining counties were represented. Major McKinley was given an ovation and was interrupted by cheers at short intervals. Colonel J. J Clark presented the delegation in a stirring speech.

Colonel Clark, my comrades and fellow citizens:

It is a very great honor to me, and one which I shall always cherish, to receive calls from my old comrades of the war living in this neighborhood [Appause] You are here today not as soldiers but as citizens—citizens of the best government in the world—made better because of the services you rendered it nearly a third of a century ago. [Renewed applause.] I bid you welcome to my home, and express to you in response to the generous and grateful message delivered by Colonel Clark my most profound gratitute and thanks. It was a great thing to have been a soldier in the late war.

I am glad to meet you here today I was proud of you when in the field. I am proud of you as citizens of the Union which you helped to save. [Applause.]

No grander, no better, no more glorious army ever marched to battle or for a nobler cause, than the army of which you were a part. [Great cheering.] You were good citizens before you went to the war; you were good soldiers in the war; you have been good citizens ever since, standing by the same old flag. [Applause] You were patriots then, you are patriots now. You know no politics in your "Grand Army posts." [Cries of "no, no."] But you know patriotism when you see it. [Applause and cries of "you are right."]

I thank you most warmly for this call and for the cordiality of your greeting and the gracious messages which have been delivered by your spokesman, and as another delegation is waiting I must close by saying that it will give me great pleasure to shake each one of my old comrades by the hand. [Great cheering.]

When the handshaking was reached there was a great rush. The delegation from Somerset, Pa., over 2,000, was approaching and it was feared there would not be time for all to get to McKinley. The Pennsylvanians had five bands and many banners and emblems. The trip was arranged by the Lincoln club of Somerset. State Senator Norman B. Critchfield made the introductory address.

Three times Major McKinley begun to speak, and each time was interrupted by cheering, and when he concluded there was unusual eagerness to shake his hand.

Senator Critchfield and my fellow citizens:

It gives me sincere pleasure to meet my friends and fellow citizens of Somerset county, Pa., in my state, my city and my home. You have traveled more than 250 miles to bring to me assurance of your confidence and of your purpose to give to the Republican party and its glorious principles your united and hearty support. [Great applause.]

Your spokesman says that the people of your county are devoted to farming Looking over this vast audience and remembering how far you are from home, I should think you were devoted to Republican politics. [Tremendous cheering.]

Happily the Republican party was never more closely united than now, both in fact and in spirit, and there was never better reasons for such union and never greater necessity for it than now. [Cheers and cries of "that's right."]

It believes in preserving a home market for the American market. (applause) in the opening of the American factory for the American workingman. (applause) and the opening up of a foreign market wherever that can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States. [Renewed applause.]

It is, too, for sound money (great cheering), every dollar worth 100 cents (renewed cheering), every dollar as good as gold (continued cheering), and it is opposed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of irredeemable paper money, to which the allied party seemed firmly committed. [Great applause.] It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep that silver money in circulation and preserve side by side, gold and silver and paper, each the equal to the other and each the equal of the best and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. [Tremendous cheering.]

It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens (applause), markets to American farmers (cries of "that's what we want,") and sound money to both [Tremendous cheering and cries of "hurrah for McKinley."]

Hon. Richard Kerens, national committeeman from Missouri, has called at the McKinley home. His state will send the first big delegation of farmers from the west Oct. 5. Mr. Kerens says with four tickets in the field in Missouri Republican success is highly probable. The western situation is entirely satisfactory.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

The Democrats of That State Will Endorse the Chicago Convention.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—It looks like a state convention now, and the arrival of the Tammany delegation has done more to bring into view old convention faces than anything that has happened.

There was every evidence of a rise of friction that would make the Democratic state convention at least interesting, but as the time wore on and the Tammany delegation arrived in town, every little controversy that had arisen was smoothed over, and it became more than ever evident that the convention was to be dominated by the great political organization from New York.

Mr Hinkley has arrived and announced that the selections of Elliott Danforth, the New York member of the Bryan and Sewall notification committee, for state chairman, and Frank S. Campbell for national committeeman were favorable to Mr. Hill.

The changes in the program during the afternoon and evening, and after the arrival of the majority of the delegates, was not many. It is said that in addition to consulting Senator Hill as to the makeup of the state organization leader Bernard Yarka of Kings county had a conference with him regarding the lieutenant governorship.

The ticket as selected is as follows:

For governor, John Boyd Thacher of Albany; lieutenant governor, General Isaac Catlin of Brooklyn; chairman of the state committee, vice Major James W. Hinkley, retired, Elliott Danforth of Chenango county; for national committee, vice William F. Sheehan, resigned, Frank Campbell of Bath; temporary chairman, Thomas F. Grady of New York; permanent chairman, B. H. Rockwell of Chemung.

The platform will endorse the Chicago national ticket and platform; will arraign the last Republican legislature as the most extravagant in the history of the state; will say that the Raines liquor law was purely for the creation of a vast Republican machine, and to assist in rejoicing at the expense of a class the tax rate of the state which would otherwise have been the largest in the history of the state, and a plank favoring the enactment of more stringent laws regarding trusts

TO PAY COMMISSIONS.

The Railroads Decide to Do So on G. A. R. Business.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Chairman of of the Western Passenger association has made the best of a bad matter and has given all the lines in the association permission to pay commissions on Grand Army business after the precedent set by the Burlington. Every effort has been made to get the Burlington to change its mind about paying the commissions, but they have proved unavailing, and as a last resort the chairman has permitted all of the other roads to meet its action.

A peace has been arranged between the Chicago-St. Paul lines and the lake transportation companies. The Great Western was the only road that stood out against allowing a differential to the Lake Michigan Car Ferry company and it has finally agreed to allow it a differential of 1½ cents on the higer and 1 cent on the lower classes. The Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transpoatation company is to have a differential of 2 cents below the rates granted the car ferry company.

Drowned Himself While Delirious.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Ollie Archer, a bank clerk, aged 20, who had been ill with typhoid fever at his home in South Parkersburg for some time, escaped from his nurse while delirious, and, rushing to the bank of the Little Kanawha river, plunged into the stream and was drowned in the presence of several members of his family, who were in pursuit of him.

Sailed For Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Bancroft has sailed for Tompkinsville today bound for Gibraltar. She probably will touch at Fayal, Azores en route to take on a supply of coal. At the navy department it is said her orders simply are to report to Admiral Selfridge at Gibraltar.

EAST GREENVILLE NEWS.

EAST GREENVILLE, Sept. 16.—Elmer Howells, who was painfully squeezed one day last week by being caught between two coal cars in the Anderson mine at the bottom of the shaft, is again at his post as pump tender.

Johnnie Gerts, the oldest son of E. Gerts, met with quite an accident last week while playing. In jumping across a ditch he fell in such a way as to break his arm at the wrist.

The Stars of this place went to Navarre Saturday to have a game of ball, but they were sadly disappointed as the rain prevented from having the game and they should have had Navarre boys up here, for we had no rain on Saturday, and we invite the boys up here whenever it suits them...Miss Mollie Davis has returned home from Massillon...Jesse Jenkins has the carpenters pushing the work on his new dwelling house.

In accordance with an agreement made some time ago our manager is requested by our ball players to be ready for next Saturday to go to the Corners to play a game with the Corner Browns.

David Jones and Mrs. Mary J. Jenkins will be married shortly. According to present arrangements, they will make Dalton their future home, at least for some time.

Phineas Collier and family were seen circulating in and around our village, last evening, among their many friends ...A. V. Owens expects to move to Dalton in the near future.

Mrs. Campbell, of Canal Fulton, spent a few hours, Monday, with Mrs. Samuel Evans...Many of our base ball cranks witnessed the game of ball at Lawrence last Monday, between Youngstown and Minglewood ball players, and were pleased to witness the victory of our working boys...It is reported that the Anderson mine expects to work every day from now on until it is abandoned, which will take only a few months of steady work.

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TALKED TO FARMERS.

Major McKinley Spoke to a Large Crowd.

RESULT OF THE MAINE ELECTION.

He Received Many Congratulatory Telegrams From Prominent Men—His Speech to the Woolgrowers Cheered. Other Political News.

CANTON, O., Sept. 15.—A special train of 11 coaches has arrived at the Canton station of the Cleveland Terminal and Valley railway. It brought a delegation of 1,000 residents of Cadiz and Harrison county. The crowd was largely composed of farmers and woolgrowers. It was headed by the Cadiz City band and escorted by the Canton troop and a large citizens' committee marched to the McKinley home, where D. A. Hollingsworth, ex-attorney general of Ohio, introduced the visitors.

Each of the marchers wore a badge composed of a buckeye, a little bunch of wool and a sprig of golden rod. The committee wore a badge of blue ribbon with a little bunch of wool, and Major McKinley appeared on the porch wearing one of these.

While the committee was waiting on Major McKinley in the library the Scio contingent of the delegation gathered in front of the house and gave the Scio college yell and a selection was rendered by the Scio band and another by the Cadiz band. McKinley was given a grand ovation as he appeared, and both he and General Hollingsworth were interrupted by applause at short intervals.

General Hollingsworth spoke at some length on protection and the importance of Harrison county as a woolgrowing center. In conclusion he said:

In this dilemma, Governor McKinley, the woolgrowers of Harrison county, in fact of the whole country, irrespective of party, are turning to you. In you they see life and hope and prosperity. They hail you as their leader, their Moses, and they, having faith in the intelligence and common honesty of the American voter, they venture here, and now in advance, to congratulate you on an assured victory in November over the allied hosts of free trade, anarchy, repudiation and national dishonor. May your star of destiny, Governor McKinley, ever remain in the ascendant.

Mr. McKinley then responded as follows:

Mr. Hollingsworth, Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow Citizens.

I count it a very special honor to receive this visit from my fellow citizens, composed for the most part of the farmers of Harrison county. I would been glad to have had with you that venerable citizen and statesman, the Hon. John A. Bingham (great applause), whose message of cheer and congratulation and good will you have brought me. [Renewed applause.] I beg that you will carry back to him my best wishes and my earnest prayer that his life may be long spared to enjoy the respect and honor given to him by his admiring countrymen everywhere. [Cheers.] I know of no man in public life to whom greater opportunity was given and who more admirably improved those opportunities than your distinguished fellow citizen in the mightiest crisis of our country's history, and I need no assurance from him that he stands now as he has always stood in the past, for his country and his countrymen, for his country's honor and the prosperity of the people. [Great applause.]

It is especially gratifying to me to receive a visit from so many of the farmers and woolgrowers of Harrison county. There is scarcely a county in the state which is so essentially agricultural as yours. You have no large towns. You have but few factories, and your occupations are almost exclusively rural. Your county has long been noted as one of the great agricultural sections of the state, and especially devoted to that branch of agricultural known as sheep raising and woolgrowing. There is probably no portion of the country of the same area that has supported so many sheep as yours, and for many years at least this was the most profitable industry of your farmers. It is not so good, I believe, now as formerly. [Laughter and applause and cries of "no, no, I guess not."] The last three years have been years of great trial, not only to the woolgrowers of your county, but to the entire country. You have seen your flocks disappear and your fleeces diminish in value to an extent that prior to 1892 you would not have believed was possible. I remember in 1891 to have delivered an address in the city of Cadiz, to the assembled farmers of Harrison county, in which I undertook to predict what would happen if we had free wool in the United States. There were few men in that great audience who believed my prediction then. What do you think of it now, farmers of Harrison county? [Cries of "we think it all right."] In 1891 you had, according to your banners displayed here today, 153,503 sheep of an average value of $5 per head. In 1896 you have but 92,000 sheep worth only $1.50 per head. In 1891 you received 30 to 32 cents per pound for your wool. In 1896, for the same grade of wool, from 14 to 16 cents per pound.

This enormous loss to a great industry is truly astounding and calls for serious consideration and prompt remedy if one can be found, and the only remedy we have in the United States is by the ballot, and if it is protection you want you know what party carries the banner of protection. [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right."] Prior to the enactment of the Wilson law you had enjoyed almost without interruption from the beginning of the government a tariff on your product to protect you from the competition of the cheaper lands and the cheaper labor of other countries. By that act your product was made free, and opened up to the unrestricted competition of all the wool of the world. What makes that act more indefensible is, first, that it was wholly unnecessary, and second, that it was singling out one of the greatest industries of the country for immediate sacrifice, leaving other industries having no greater claim upon the consideration of the government practically unharmed. [Cries of "That's right."]

No class of our citizens have suffered so much from the tariff law as the woolgrowers of the United States, and none were more deserving of generous treatment than they. So inexcusable was this act that President Cleveland, who favored a reduction of tariff all along the line and who believed in free raw material, was unwilling to sign the bill, and used these characteristic words against it: "It may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this (free raw material doctrine) the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmers be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal corporations and capitalists." But this did not avert the fatal blow. Less organized than other industries in the country you were unable to secure the recognition to which you were justly entitled and your great product was made the victim of free trade. [Cries of "that's right."]

In all the years in which the Republican party was in power you know that it gave protection to wool, and in the act of 1890 gave to this industry increased protection. That law, the law of 1890, gave to every agricultural product of this country, every farmers' product in this country, the best protection ever had before. Every protection that could be given to them against outside competition and to preserve the home market was always cheerfully and generously accorded by the Republican party. [Great applause and cries of "that's right."] The platform of the national Republican party, upon which we stand this year, much to my gratification, singles out the wool industry and makes of it special mention as entitled to full protection under our revenue laws. [Loud applause and cries of "good, good."] This is the language of the national platform: "To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection." [Applause.] And what the Republican party promises it is in the habit of performing. [Cries of "that's right."]

It does not make promises to be broken. It says what it means, and means what it says. [Great cheering.] If clothed with power in all branches of the government, it will give to this great industry fair and just protection with all other industries of the country. But, my fellow citizens, what we want, whether we produce wool or any other agricultural product—what we want is to preserve the splendid home market to our own American producers. [Great applause.] It is the best market in the world. There is no other market like it, and upon every principle of justice and fair play it belongs to us and nobody else before us. [Applause and cries of "that's right."]

Protection to the farmers has been recognized from the beginning of the government until now. As showing the importance of your industry it is only necessary to say that in 1892 there were 700,000 woolgrowers in the United States—700,000 people whose chief occupation was that of woolgrowing. There were probably one-fourth as many more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employed besides those who owned the flocks, it is estimated, at least 500,000 laborers, representing with those who are dependent upon them, nearly 2,500,000 people. There were 700,000 farms averaging 160 acres each devoted to this industry.

I have said that the home market is the best market. You know that from experience; and the home market is made better by increasing our factories and giving employment to idle workingmen. [Great cheering.] Put every idle man in the country to work and your consumers will be increased (applause and cries of "that's right"), and when your consumers are increased, then your market is improved and the better price you receive for your product. [Cries of "good, good."] You remember that in 1892 it was repeatedly stated that free wool would increase the price of wool to the American woolgrower. [A voice, "that's the biggest that was ever told," and great laughter.] But then you heard them tell it. [Renewed laughter and cries of "yes we did."] There may have been some farmers who thought that was true. [A voice, "well they know better now," and great laughter.] There are none who think so now. [Renewed laughter and applause.] It was said that if we opened up this country to the free use of the wool of the world the farmers would be benefited. It was done, and with what benefit you know better than I can tell you. Now, they tell you that free silver (laughter) is the panacea for all your ills (renewed laughter) and you have the same money in circulation now that you had four years ago, but the woolgrowers have not got as much of it as you had then. [Cries of "that's right."]

As free wool degrades your industry, so free silver will degrade your money. [Applause and cries of "that's right, too."] You have already been fleeced by loss on your flocks, and you don't propose to be fleeced further by loss on your money. [Great cheering.] We have opened up our mills to the wool of the world, and both the wool and woolen mill have suffered. The American workingman in the woolen mills will indignantly repel that legislation whose effect is to degrade his labor. [Applause and cries of "he will on the third of November."]

My fellow citizens I am glad to receive you and welcome you here at my home, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to shake hands with each one of you personally if you desire me to do so. [Great applause.]

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harter of Canton entertained the McKinley family at dinner. Major McKinley received the news from Maine which came to him over a special wire. He said he was glad to hear from his faithful Maine friends when Joseph H. Manley had telegraphed him "that the returns indicated 50,000 majority." He made no effort to conceal his pleasure at the receipt of a congratulatory telegram from Hon. Charles G. Dawes of the national Republican committee, Chicago, and one from Congressman Nelson J. Dingley, Jr., of Maine reading: "Maine sends greetings. A Republican plurality of 45,000. We shall give you 60,000 plurality in November.

Among others telegraphing congratulations were Major McKinley's associate on the ticket, Garrett A. Hobart, Cornelius Bliss, General Powell Clayton and General McCook of New York.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Republicans Carry the State by a Very Large Majority.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—Maine has followed the example of Vermont and declared for the Republican ticket by the largest majority in her history. According to the latest returns the plurality for Powers, Republican, for governor, will be over 45,000 and probably in the neighborhood of 50,000.

Hon. T. B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 10,000 for Mr. Dingley for congressman from the Second district, over 12,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Boutelle in the Fourth district.

In the state legislature the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house and not one in the senate.

As was anticipated, the Republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many Democratic ballots. On the other hand many disaffected Democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing. The Populist and Prohibition votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

Mr. J. H. Manley, chairman of the Republican state committee, said to a correspondent: "The sweeping Republican victory in Maine this day proves conclusively that so far as Maine voters are concerned, the free and unlimited coinage of siver at the ratio of 16 to 1, cannot be defended, and will never have the endorsement of the people of this state."

CYCLERS AND CYCLING.

Preparing For a Big Cycle Show In 1897.

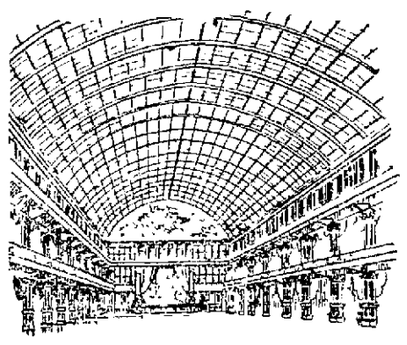
THE VALUE OF LONG RIDES.

Why Some Wheelwomen Appear Awkward. Flaws In the Racing System—Popularity of Road Racing—Odds and Ends of Gossip.

The announcement by the National Cycle board of trade that the opening of applications for space in the annual cycle exhibition will take place Sept. 19 has stirred up the interest of manufacturers and of the cycling world generally. The exhibition will be held at the Grand Central Palace of Industry, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, New York city, during the week commencing Feb. 6, 1897. Although this date is somewhat distant, it must be remembered that a good deal of time will be required for the preparation of the displays that are projected.

The bracing fall weather has increased the popularity of the long cycling tour. Men and women who reside in cities derive the greatest benefit from these journeys awheel. Business men on their vacations with their wives, and often their families, thus easily and swiftly transport themselves from place to place, all the time gaining new strength, their lungs buoyed with exhilarating air, their eyes entranced by the beauties of ever opening vistas. Small parties of excursionists, too, are often seen jaunting along merrily a hundred or two miles from home, happy and healthy and full of vigor. Ah, these are great days, and it is good to live in them.

In spite of all Mrs. Charlotte Smith has said in her bitter anathemas of woman and the wheel, there is no better sight



MAIN HALL, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

to see than a graceful wheelwoman on her wheel. But a great many wheelwomen look awkward on their mounts simply because they do not sit well. Faulty position is an absolute bar to symmetry of motion. A great deal has been said and published on this subject, but the advice has not always been heeded. One cannot stand on the curb of a street popular with cyclists more than a moment without observing much feminine ungainliness. The chief mistake is too low a saddle, the next too high a handle bar, and a combination of both is frequent. Either causes premature tiredness and lack of proper control of the machine.

There is a good deal of talk just now about the imperfections of the present racing system. A cycling authority said recently that he considered the racing board entirely blameless in connection with recent racing irregularities that have caused complaint. "The board has more than it can attend to," said he. "The necessity for shifting the bulk of the work to state boards has been apparent for some time, and something of the sort is sure to evolve from the next national assembly."

Although there has been raised a great hue and cry against road racing on the public highways, it is not probable that the racing enthusiasts will give up the practice without a struggle, for there is a fascination about it which few can resist. A well known wheelman who has been identified with the management of both track and road races says: "Some things are to be said against it. It is dangerous; it breeds that infernal nuisance, the everyday scorcher; it perverts the use of the highways and so on. But, nevertheless, road racing, seen in its true light, is a glorious sport, beside which all track racing can only appear pitifully small and circumscribed."

FRANK AND WILLY HOPPE.

Midgets Who Cause Pool and Billiard Experts to Marvel.

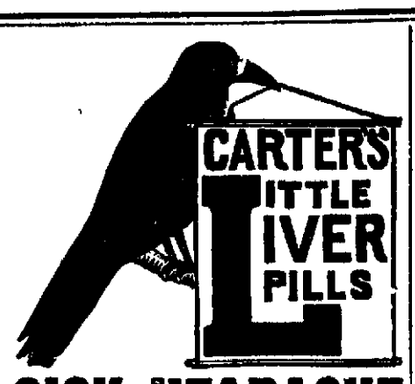
One of the latest sensations in the line of sports is furnished by New York's two little boy billiardists, Frank and Willy Hoppe, whose performances on the green cloth astonish their elders more and more at each exhibition of their prowess. Frank is 10 years old and Willy is 8, and yet these children play like veterans, not only at billiards, but at pool as well. To show how good they are at billiards, it is only necessary to say that Willy has during his brief career run more than 200 points in a single inning. His elder brother can do as well, if not better, than this, but Frank's long suit is at pool. Last winter this youngster defeated the amateur champion pool player of Greater New York in a 50 point game at the continuous game. These young brothers will soon begin a tour of the country, prepared to meet any one of their age.

FRANK HOPPE.

WILLY HOPPE.

Proper Pedaling.

If a cycler is ambitious to become a racer, he should apply himself diligently to the art of pedaling. Do not smile. There is no part of bicycle riding more important than this one thing. The art of pedaling is to push the pedal not more than half the circle, taking care to lift the foot immediately after it has done its effective work, so as not to burden the rising pedal. This necessitates the dropping of the heel at the top of the stroke, which helps the crank over the dead center, pushing right down to the bottom of the stroke and bringing the foot back with a clawing motion to get over the dead center at the bottom. A little practice in this line will quicken a cycler's pace wonderfully.



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RHEUMATISM.

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DANZIGER'S MAGNETIC RING.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

PITTSBURG, July 2, 1896.

In reply to yours of the 6th ulto., inquiring if the Danziger Magnetic Ring benefited me, would say that I was agreeably surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me. To be frank, I really didn't have much faith when I bought the ring, but am now convinced of its curative qualities and willingly recommend it to all sufferers of that dread ailment, rheumatism. Yours truly,

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WHEEL WIT AND WISDOM.

A dustproof chain is the latest invention placed on the market.

Manufacturers should see their wheels as those who ride them do.

Bicycle pins are the latest craze to which jewelers are attempting to cater.

The wheelwoman should remember that recklessness is not courage, and that discretion is the better part of valor.

A renegade is a man who deserts cycling for equestrianism. A convert is a horseman who ceases to be such to become a wheelman, according to The Wheel.

The matchmaking which results in matrimony seems to put an effectual quietus upon the matchmaking which results in racing, says The Wheel. Michael, since his marriage, seems to have dropped out of the racing game altogether.

What is called the bicycle brooch is the latest sporting emblem worn by wheelwomen. It is made of plain gold, with silver saddle and tires. Wheels, pedals, handle bar and gear cases are all included within its 1 inch dimensions, while a diamond glitters in place of a screw. The most sensible feature of this odd little ornament is the strong pin attachment, which insures its staying where it is placed.

Colored, but Ingenious.

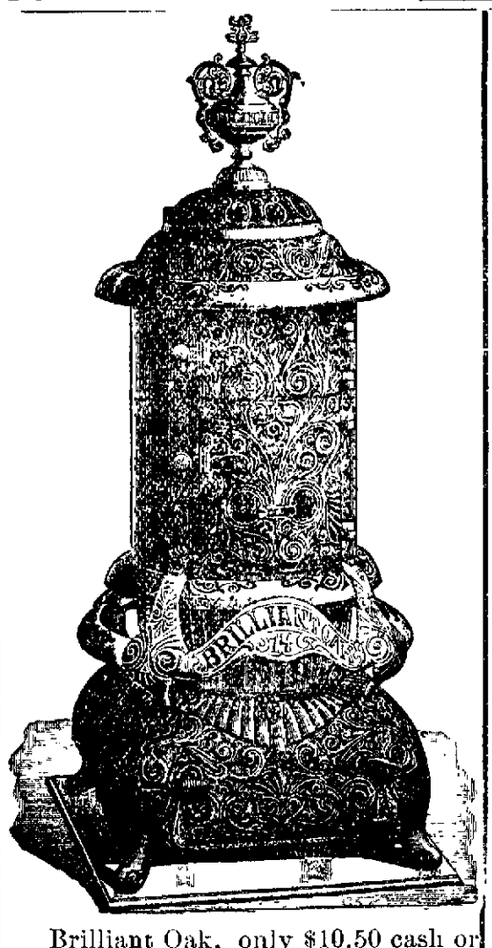
A Chicago colored man, W. A. Martin by name, has invented and patented an electrical lock for bicycle holders. As soon as a wheel is placed in the rack the holder locks it. To release it, it is only necessary to touch a button. Technically the key is held in by a spring clasp, which is held by a latch armature. By turning a light current through a magnet in the back of the lock the armature is released and the lock opened.—Exchange.

A New Cycle Illuminant.

A new illuminant has been discovered abroad which may solve the bicycle lamp question. The substance employed in the new contrivance is a secret, jealously guarded by some inventive Italians. The lamp, it is declared, generates its own gas, while the cost is only one-fifth of that of ordinary gas, and the resultant light is nearly as bright as the electric light and much whiter. The apparatus can be carried about in the pocket.—Exchange.

Bell Ringing Races.

A new freak cycle contest took place on the fair grounds at Norway, Me., recently. A board track, 100 feet long and 8 inches wide, with 21 electric buttons on irregular lines, was arranged. Each contestant rode a bicycle on the narrow track, passing over as many electric bell ringing buttons as he could. The first prize winner struck 11 bells.—Wheel.



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Mystic Oak, only $9.00 cash or $10.50 easy payments.

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING STORE

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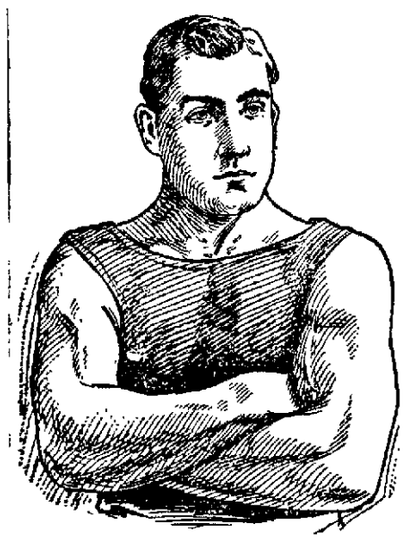
SHARKEY THE SAILOR.

Fitzsimmons Gets a Line on the Western Lad.

LIKES HIS STEELY BLUE EYE.

Is Pleased With Other Strong Points of the Tough Marine—However, Fighting Bob Feels That He Can Finish Him In Four Rounds—Corbett's Chances.

Well, I have seen the great Tom Sharkey, and I must confess I don't think he is a world beater. Mind you, I do not wish to detract one iota from his merits. He is entitled to all the credit due a brave man. And he is a brave fellow, more like that grand old lion of pugilism, John L. Sullivan, than any man I know of. He will fight and not issue ultimatums and manifestoes like many champions of my acquaintance. A man who has fought 11 battles in as many months, four of them in four months, with such men as Australian Billy Smith, Aleck Greggains, Joe Choynski and Jim Corbett, and not yielded to defeat is indeed worthy of the highest consideration.



THOMAS SHARKEY.

I had just returned from an European trip, and I found Sharkey the talk of the town. He must have magnetic power, for on the occasion of his metropolitan debut at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 31 pretty nearly all the great fighters of the world—the big fellows anyhow—were there to size him up. Among those I saw were Peter Maher, Paddy Slavin, Jim Hall, Steve O'Donnell, John Flood, the first great fighter that fought John L. Sullivan, and George Godfrey. Like myself, Maher and Slavin were there to take an accurate measurement of him with a view to future business.

I can readily see how he whipped so many good men and came within an ace of trouncing game Joe Choynski and clever Jim Corbett. He is a miniature Hercules, built solidly from the ground up, hard as granite and as resolute as a bulldog. He doesn't know what fear is and is game to his heart's core. The steely blue eye and mastifflike jaw plainly show that. While not a graceful boxer, he knows more about the game than the average observer would credit him with. His idea is to take a punch or two, so as to get close to his opponent and land one in return. As he is a really virtuous chap and has never drunk spirituous liquors or used tobacco in his life and has always done hard outdoor work, he is as rugged as a rock, and ordinary punishment affects him but little. He can hit a pretty strong pile driver himself, and if the man in front of him has ever dissipated much he is bound to suffer before long from Sharkey's punches. To be sure, he could not show himself to advantage with grand old John L. Sullivan the other night, as it was a friendly bout, and the young fellow was afraid of hurting the old lion, but I got a pretty good line on him at that.

I have studied Sharkey carefully, and I have come to the conclusion that a weak puncher, or clever jabber, as it is the polite thing to call that sort of pugilist, will have a mighty hard task to whip Sharkey. Not one of them would have a ghost of a show to do it in any four, six or eight rounds. That is why Corbett failed to whip the sailor lad in San Francisco. Corbett is not a knocker out. He is a skillful jabber, like the late Jack Dempsey, who first wears his man out with left hand stops and only uses his right to settle him when he gets him groggy.

I will gamble all I am worth that I can whip Sharkey in four rounds, and I think I know two other men who can also do the trick. These are Peter Maher and Frank P. Slavin. I know more about the game than Sharkey. So do Maher and Slavin. I can hit hard. So can they. And, make no mistake about it, no matter how strong or game a man may be, if he is hit with a fearful jolt on the right spot he will go down and out sure. That spot is on the jaw near the chin. There is a nerve center there which connects with the brain, and, that center struck with terrific force, oblivion follows. The recipient won't wake up for some minutes after. Corbett cannot hit such a blow—at least a blow of sufficient strength for Sharkey's iron nerves. I can, I know. So can Maher and Slavin. Corbett's only way to whip Sharkey would be by wearing him out. Sharkey fights for all the world like "Kid" Lavigne. He burrows into his man, and it will take a powerful hitter as well as a skillful jabber to keep him away.

If Sharkey whips Corbett, I will gladly take him on for a finish fight, for I am convinced that he is a gladiator, heart and soul.

There would be no need of chasing across continents to arrange a battle with him.

Peter Maher, Frank P. Slavin and Jim Hall, too, are hungry for a battle with Sharkey if he has the good fortune to defeat Corbett. I think I am entitled to first call, however, as I have beaten Maher and Hall and virtually Slavin, inasmuch as Hall, the man I whipped, has defeated Slavin. But I am counting my chickens before they are hatched. The battle has not yet been fought, and really it is not an easy thing to decide who will win it. It will be consummate cleverness against oaklike strength, deep craft against unyielding courage. Sharkey, we all know, has tremendous endurance. Corbett once had. Has dissipation impaired his stamina beyond recovery? That is a question which sportsmen are seriously considering. The way Corbett is dodging Sharkey and his backer about setting a date and battleground makes me think he is trying to gain all the time he can. He will arrange that when he feels sure he is fit and well, and it is a dollar to a doughnut he will be fit and well when he enters the ring.

Will Corbett whip Sharkey? On form he should. As stated before, however, Corbett is not a hard hitter and depends on wearying his man out with left hand jabs and finishing him with good right hand knocks when he has him groggy. Sharkey, however, appears to be an exceptionally tough fellow—a sort of human rock, like John Morrissey of old—who actually likes punishment. Morrissey, it will be remembered, whipped the two cleverest big men of his time, Yankee Sullivan and John C. Heenan, by simply letting them break their hands and hearts on his rugged body and big, bony, lionlike head, and when they were tired out turned in and beat them—at least that was Heenan's case. Sullivan, I believe, lost on a foul, but he would have succumbed in a few rounds more in any event, as his hands as well as his strength were gone in hammering Morrissey.

We may have a repetition of Heenan and Sullivan's (Yankee) example in Corbett's case. Sharkey is fully as strong as Morrissey, is equally impervious to punishment and just as game, resolute and fierce as the famous Trojan. He rushes, too, just like Morrissey and will not be denied. Can Corbett keep away from him? Yes, for a dozen or more rounds without trouble. But let the battle go on for 20 rounds or more and Corbett's hands puff up, break, give way or he becomes weak, the "yellow streak" Joe Choynski and the sportsmen claim is in him will surely show, the more so especially if Corbett finds out he is not hurting or weakening the sailor to any appreciable extent, and Sharkey will prove the winner. The issue of the event depends simply upon how much punishment Sharkey can stand and how long Corbett's courage will hold out. If the sailor is another Morrissey, he will win. If he is only an ordinary human abutment and not a rock, he will lose, as the toughest kind of stone gives way to dripping water and the hardest kind of men, if not absolutely adamantine, yield in time to constant jabbing. These are the conditions of the case exactly.

Should Sharkey defeat Corbett I will, as I stated before, gladly take him on as soon as he is ready for a world's championship battle. If Corbett wins, I will not meet him until he has defeated Peter Maher, who will challenge him to battle immediately after he shall have lowered the sailor's colors.

When these events, of which I have spoken at some length, are decided I will battle any man in the world for the world's championship whom I have not already defeated.

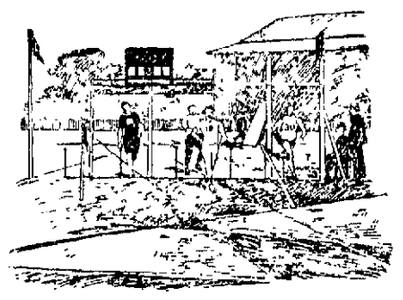
Bob Fitzsimmons

A FOOT RACE RECORDER.

Also a Mechanical Adjudicator of Cycling Contests.

The great success of the starting machine at American race courses suggested to Mr. A. L. Baird of Sydney is the construction of a piece of mechanism quite as novel, though created for a somewhat similar purpose. The difference is that Mr. Baird's machine is not intended for use at horse races, but at foot races, run by human beings. Furthermore, it is not a starter, but a mechanical recorder of the results of a race. It was designed to do away with the human adjudicator in judging race finishes, substituting for the purpose a contrivance that will not be influenced by either partiality or excitement.

In Australia this machine has become a recognized institution and is pronounced infallible. The apparatus consists of a light framework erected at the finish line, with an opening about 4 feet wide for each competitor, the tracks, as is usual in this



FOOT RUNNING JUDGING MACHINE.

class of contests, being roped off, with a separate lane or way for each runner. Across each opening a string is stretched, connected by wires with sliding shutters contained in a small cabinet overhead. The shutters are numbered from 1 to 5 to correspond with the openings in the frame. Immediately the first man breaks his string the number of his track appears on the cabinet overhead, and the action of his number appearing locks the remaining numbers and prevents them from appearing, except in the case of an exact dead heat, when the two numbers appear simultaneously. Attached to this machine is a small cylinder on which the position of every man in the heat is clearly shown, and by an ingenious arrangement the distance separating each man is marked.

Mr. Baird has also invented a scheme for judging cycling racing. This machine differs widely from the one just described. It has never been put into actual use at a race meet, but a working model has been severely tested, with very satisfactory results. Across the surface of the track, at the finish line, a trench about 2½ inches in width is sunk. This trench contains five fine steel rods, slightly rounded at the top, which fit closely against each other, the highest one projecting about an inch above the track level, each succeeding one being about an eighth of an inch lower than its neighbor. Prior to use the surface of the rods is coated with white enamel or paint, and as the first wheel crosses the finish line it receives five distinct impressions on the surface of the tire, as shown in accompanying sketch; the next wheel to cross receives four, the next three, and so on. This is brought about by a simple mechanism which, as each wheel crosses the line, releases one of the bars which falls out of sight into the trench. Numerous tests have proved that the marks made on the tires are not obliterated by the revolutions of the wheel on the track after the winning line is crossed and prior to examination by the officials.

SPORTLETS.

Mysterious Billy Smith has located in Portland, Or.

Maxey Haugh wants another match with Danny McMahon, the clever featherweight.

Jim Hall is said to have a bank account stowed away for the time when he will have abandoned the ring.

George Justice says that he will fight any 118 pound man in the world, bar none, for a good sized purse.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

HEAVY HORSES.

A Michigan Farmer Recommends Them Highly For Farm Work.

A Michigan correspondent of Country Gentleman, and formerly an advocate for medium weight horses, writes as follows:

About five years ago I bought a team of heavy horses, weight about 1,500 pounds each, more because I could not find what I wanted in lighter weights than from any good judgment of my own. I had not had the team a week before their superiority over the other teams on the farm was proved. They moved off with a plow with much less fatigue They drew heavy loads with far greater ease—in fact, they were masters of the situation wherever put at work. I found that it took no more to keep them than the lighter horses, unless it may be that they consume a little more hay, for they receive the same grain ration as the others. And as for road work, we do not need to put the farm horses before a carriage, and when it comes to taking loads to town they walk faster than the others, besides hauling considerably more at a load.

So great was the change in my opinion on the subject of heavy horses for farm work that I have since bought another team of the same kind. These two teams do the hardest, heaviest work on the farm at all times, all the heavy plowing, which it would require three lighter horses to manage.

For certain kinds of work the smaller horses are all right. For cultivating, mowing, light dragging and certain other things on any farm they answer every purpose, or to the small farmer who has not work enough at any time of the year to hurry him. He can take his time and not rush things as they have to be rushed on a large farm, but when it comes to a big day's work on disk harrow or plow, or where great strength is required, give me the heavy horses every time. A heavy horse is not necessarily a slow one, nor need he be an awkward one. A horse of heavy weight should not be so fat as to be a burden to himself either, but in good, fair condition, with no protruding bones. More grain and less hay should be the rule on most farms. Where the farming is extensive enough to warrant keeping two teams let one of them be heavy. They will take all the heavier work off the smaller team, and these may be used for light road work when required.

Storage Reservoirs.

There are hundreds of farms in every part of the country where storage reservoirs for impounding storm water can be made at a level that will irrigate considerable fields without the intervention of machinery. It is time these resources were being considered and utilized. The present farming season brings up the subject, whether we want it at the front or not, says the Texas Farm and Ranch. It has been found profitable to irrigate from wells. Shallow wells, of course, are preferred, but hundreds of feet of depth does not prohibit their use. Cheap and economical engines have been invented to do the lifting. For this purpose windmills are most economical for small plants, in regions where the wind is reliable. There are other engines better fitted for operations on a larger scale. One advantage of wells is that the water can be stored at any desired height, thus bringing all or any part of the farm under water. In this connection the authority quoted offers a practical hint for storage of pumped water: The greatest sources of wastage are evaporation and seepage. In a large reservoir or pond these reach their maximum, and in case of an accident all the water stored may be lost in a day. It is much better to have two or more smaller tanks or to add to the depth at the expense of the surface area. Some tanks have been made where the evaporation almost equaled the resources of the pump and the evaporation and seepage combined exceeded it in dry, hot weather. Two tanks are better than one in case of any accident that might render one of them temporarily useless.

New In American Agriculture.

A new departure is the summer class now being conducted on the farm of George T. Powell in Columbia county, N. Y. The students are young men from the cities who have capital, and who desire to invest that capital in farming or fruit growing. They spend three summer months on the farm in orchard and field, doing such work as spraying, pruning, shipping fruit and cultivating, learning all they can of the necessary work on a well ordered fruit farm. In the fall they will go to Cornell and take a scientific course, in the meantime selecting farms of their own and planning to lay them out while studying.

Corn Harvesting Machinery.

Several manufacturers of farm implements have made cheap corn harvesters for doing the work by horsepower. These are simply made in the form of a sled, with large, sharp blades of steel on each side extending beyond the sled. The sled is driven between the rows of corn, with a man to drive and regulate the cutter, while another gathers the stalks as they are cut and dropped into his arm. In this way two men and a horse can cut several acres in a day.

Evaporated Fruit.

The demand for evaporated fruit is constantly increasing. One reason for this is that when dried by the latest methods it is vastly superior to that dried in the sun or about the kitchen stove.

Until quite recently the evaporating process was effected by fire heat in suitable flues. Steam coils beneath the trays have been found to answer a better purpose.

CORN FODDER.

Housing and Shredding—In Ohio—In the Prairie States.

The housing of corn fodder is largely practiced by the farmers of eastern Ohio who have not been able to employ shredders, and the custom is extending and widening every year. The short hay crop of last summer compelled the farmers of Ohio to practice the utmost care and economy in handling the corn stover in order to tide their live stock over the winter, and but for this husbanding of provender much suffering and loss would inevitably have taken place. This enforced economy has taught farmers the value of corn fodder in such a plain and practical way that a second lesson will scarcely be needed.

In the prairie states the best crop to supplement short meadows is unquestionably corn fodder, and the best way to handle corn fodder is just now a subject of foremost importance. When the services of a shredder can be obtained, undoubtedly the most profitable way to handle fodder is to shred and store it away in barns or sheds. An Ohio correspondent of Prairie Farmer, who believes that an acre of good corn fodder shredded is equal in food value to two tons of timothy hay, tells the next best disposition to make of fodder where shredders cannot be made available. He advises as follows:

Draw the fodder to the barn immediately after husking and store away for winter consumption. The plan we have adopted is simply to place the bundles in temporary shocks after the corn is husked and at the first favorable opportunity—that is, when the fodder is rather moist, not wet, and the weather dry—draw it immediately to the barns or shed and store it away much as you would mow grain. If the fodder is wet, it cannot be packed in rows horizontally without molding. Damp fodder should be set upon end in order that the air may circulate through the bundles. If possible, avoid hauling it when dry and crisp, as the loss from breaking will be very serious. If protracted dry weather prevails, the work should be deferred, otherwise the bundles of fodder should be sprinkled with water in the evening and housed early in the morning before the moisture evaporates. This was the plan pursued by many Ohio farmers during the drought of 1894-5. The question may be asked, Does it pay? And I answer unhesitatingly, Yes.

Aside from the comfort and convenience in feeding, the food value of stored corn stover is at least 25 per cent greater than that which has bleached or rotted by months of exposure to wind and weather. If I were obliged to choose between housing timothy hay and fodder, I would quickly decide in favor of the latter. Timothy hay can be successfully stacked and without appreciable loss, but corn fodder must be housed in order to maintain its full value. If an ordinary farm wagon is used to draw the fodder, its capacity may be increased by lengthening the coupling pole and constructing a low rigging or ladder upon which to carry the fodder. Low wheels would add greatly to the convenience of such a conveyance.

Rhubarb Plants.

Rhubarb plants may be safely set both in fall and spring, but if fall set the crowns should be well covered with earth to prevent heaving and exposure of the roots during winter, for rhubarb, though a very hardy plant, will not endure rapid alterations of freezing and thawing when exposed to the air, and is, therefore, not well adapted for very most souls in a cold climate. What is wanted in rhubarb culture is an early, rapid and vigorous leaf growth, with the accompanying large and juicy leaf stalks. Rural New Yorker tells that there is nothing better than the early application of fermenting horse manure for this purpose.

New Remedy For Chicken Lice.

At the Arkansas station they are using a new mixture for the extermination of lice on fowls and animals. It has been named kerosene extract of pyrethrum. One and a half gallons kerosene are soaked through 2½ pounds pyrethrum (persian insect powder), forming a yellow, oily extract. Dissolve a pound of soap in a gallon of the extract and churn till thoroughly emulsified. When using, mix a pint of this emulsion with 4 pints of water. This mixture combines the properties of kerosene and pyrethrum and is cheaper and more convenient than either.

Building Silos.

The essential points in building silos, as summed up in a bulletin on silos issued from the New York station, are:

To have the walls tight enough to exclude air from the contents; to have the walls not only strong, but rigid; to have sufficient depth, 30 feet or more, if possible. There should be not more than about five square feet of feeding surface in the silo for each cow. The larger the silo the cheaper the storage for each ton of silage. The larger the herd the more cheaply can silage be supplied to each animal.

Odds and Ends.

The hay crop over the Pacific slope is reported as one of the largest ever cut.

Bear in mind the fact that lean hogs must be furnished to meet a growing demand.

The sixth annual report of the Ohio farmers' institutes shows that 157 regular and 31 independent meetings were held the past winter and spring, and there would have been more if appropriations had allowed.

There were 105 farmers' institutes held in Wisconsin last winter.

The advantages of spraying have been so apparent in Utah that the legislature provided for county and state inspection and makes it obligatory upon all fruit growers.

Irrigation will double the production of melon and cucumber vines, if judiciously applied.

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I **Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....** would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

1/2 RATES TO THE GARDEN SPOTS of the SOUTH

ONE WAY TICKETS ARE SOLD

At 1½ Cents a Mile

FROM THE NORTH OVER THE

L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special dates Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip.

For full information write to

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

SENT FREE.

Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. SID JONES, Pass. Agent, in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral: Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No.
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 20	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 38	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville,.....	10 12	4 05	10 06	.....
Norwalk.....	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington,.....	11 07	5 08	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	.....
Creston,.....	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre.....	1 42	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct.....	2 13	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	3 05	.....	.....	7 35
Sherrodsville.....	3 38	.....	.....	7 50
Bowerston,.....	3 51	.....	.....	8 08
Scio.....	4 05	.....	.....	8 15
Jewett.....	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	.....	.....	9 42
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No. 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	..	.....
Wheeling	9 00	3 55	..	.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	4 07	.....	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.....	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	9 18	4 1	.....	.....
Warrenton,.....	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9 59	4 54	.....	.....
Jewett.....	10 35	5 50	.....	.....
Scio.....	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston,.....	11 19	15	.....	.....
Leesville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct.....	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville,.....	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston.....	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington,.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54	.....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville,.....	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue,.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont.....	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20	.....	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron,...	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron,.....Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan,.....	6 00
Huron..... Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect July 19, 1896

North Bound		No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport.....	.....	*6 05	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr....		8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep	5 9	8 10	*2 35	7 09
New Philadelphia...	5 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover.....	5 4	8 36	3 00	7 26
Strasburg.....	5 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 1	9 08	3 30	7 58
Massillon.....	6 30	9 25	3 45	8 15
Warwick.....	6 54	9 50	4 10	.....
Sterling.....	7 10	10 12	4 33	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	7 32	10 26	4 48	.....
Medina.....	7 [illegible]	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester.....	7 45	10 45	5 10	.....
Lester Junc.....	8 27	10 50	5 44	.....
Grafton	8 [illegible]	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria.....	9 01	11 21	6 21	.....
Lorain.....	9 18	11 35	6 35	.....
Lester Junc.....	7 55	10 49	5 15	.....
Cleveland	9 [illegible]	*11 50	*6 15	.....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p.m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland.....	*7 20	1 00	*4 3[illegible]	.....
Lester Junc.....	8 19	1 57	5 24	.....
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 10	+7 56
Elyria.....	7 15	1 19	4 2[illegible]	7 45
Grafton.....	7 32	1 36	4 4[illegible]	8 01
Lester Junc.....	7 50	1 53	5 05	+8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 39	.....
Medina.....	8 31	2 09	5 4[illegible]	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	8 42	2 20	6 0[illegible]	.....
Sterling.....	8 57	2 36	6 1[illegible]	7
Warwick.....	9 20	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus.....	10 03	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg.....	10 20	3 56	7 35	7 03
Canal Dover.....	10 35	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia....	10 42	4 17	8 00	7 23
Uhrichsville, arr.....	*11 00	4 37	*8 [illegible]0	7 44
Uhrichsville.., dep....	11 25	4 52	+8 2[illegible]	7 44
Bridgeport...	1 30	7 00	+10 30	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a m., p. m., p. m.
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days train 8 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'W.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	21
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*1 40	*6 30	*5 0[illegible]	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 1[illegible]	5 49
Columbiana "		3 45		7 2[illegible]	
Leetonia "	9 12	3 52		7 3[illegible]	
Salem "	9 25	4 05	8 24	7 5[illegible]	6 27
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 35	8 55	8 2[illegible]	6 55
Alliance lv	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 [illegible]	PM
Maximo "		4 55		8 3[illegible]	
Louisville "		5 05		8 44	
Canton "	10 25	5 21	9 27	9 0[illegible]	
Massillon "	10 35	5 40	9 40	9 2[illegible]	
Bowerston "		5 52		9 3[illegible]	
Barrtown City "		6 00		9 4[illegible]	
Orrville "	11 01	6 05	10 05	9 5[illegible]	
Smithville "		6 20		10 1[illegible]	
Wooster "	11 1[illegible]	6 37	10 25	10 3[illegible]	
Shreve "		6 59		10 5[illegible]	
Fredericktown "		7 25		11 2[illegible]	
Loudonville "		7 40		11 4[illegible]	
Perrysville "		7 55		11 5[illegible]	
Ashland "		8 05		12 0[illegible]	
Greenwich "		8 20		12 1[illegible]	
New London "		8 30		12 2[illegible]	
Wakeman "		8 45		12 3[illegible]	
Norwalk "		9 00		12 4[illegible]	
Monroeville "		9 15		1 0[illegible]	
Shelby "		9 30		1 1[illegible]	
Crestline "		9 50		1 3[illegible]	
Galion "		10 05		1 4[illegible]	
Iberia "		10 20		1 5[illegible]	
Mt. Gilead "		10 35		2 0[illegible]	
Edison "		10 50		2 1[illegible]	
Orient "		11 05		2 2[illegible]	
Galloway "		11 20		2 3[illegible]	
Columbus ar.		11 40		2 5[illegible]	

Eastward.	20	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM
Chicago lv	*7 35	3 00	*12 45	
Valparaiso "	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]		
Plymouth "	10 [illegible]	5 45		
Warsaw "	11 20	6 26	3 [illegible]	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Van Wert lv	2 10	8 45	6 40	
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 [illegible]	
Kenton "	5 19	11 19	9 [illegible]	
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Mansfield "	6 40	12 30	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Upper Sandusky "	6 54		11 2[illegible]	5 [illegible]
Perrysville "	7 09		11 41	6 1[illegible]
Loudonville "	7 19		11 51	6 1[illegible]
Fredericktown "	7 30		12 03	6 3[illegible]
Big Prairie "	7 33		12 [illegible]	6 3[illegible]
Shreve "	7 41		12 20	6 4[illegible]
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 42	7 0[illegible]
Smithville "	8 18		12 55	7 1[illegible]
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	1 10	7 2[illegible]
Barrtown City "	8 37			7 3[illegible]
Lawrence "	8 45		1 30	7 40
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 46	7 55
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 2[illegible]
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8 3[illegible]
Alliance ar	10 00	3 10	1 45	2 15	8 50	AM
Alliance lv	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40	*9 35
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10	5 53
Leetonia "	10 45		2 47	3 56	10 25	
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55		10 34	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 46	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 30	5 15	5 45	1 15	1 30
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. Trains for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32. For Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 29, 31 and 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield for trains over the Toledo Division for Fostoria and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, Gen'l Manager. E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 9 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh and for the East. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes P. M. time.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1895

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10.
	A. M.	A.M	A.M	P.M.
Massillon	6 33	8 15	PM12 33	4 14
Canton	6 22	9 06	1 33	5 04
Akron	*8 10	10 10	2 55	
Cleveland				

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 15
	A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M.
Cleveland	7 10	11 00	3 15	6 20
Akron	8 27	P.M	4 26	7 31
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 35	8 46
Massillon	11 10	2 10		

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 30 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m.
*6 06 a. m.	12 06 p. m.
6 42 a. m.	12 42 p. m.
7 18 a. m.	1 18 p. m.
7 54 a. m.	1 54 p. m.
8 30 a. m.	2 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m.	3 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m.	3 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m.	4 18 p. m.
10 54 a. m.	4 54 p. m.

5 30 p. m
6 06 p. m
6 42 p. m
7 18 p. m
7 54 p. m
8 30 p. m.
9 06 p. m.
9 42 p. m.
10 30 p. m

*Daily, except Sunday.
All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.
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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Pudlic Debt $262,329,630.

The Boston Commercial wool report, Sept. 11th, says: "Eisman Bros. having sold over 400,000 lbs. territory (wool) while they were also negotiating over anotner block of 1,000,000 lbs." This at a low price is sold to English buyers to supply English woolen mills. While American woolen mills are more or less idle, this wool will be manufactured in England to be shipped back in cloth to this country, which, however low priced and cheap, the idle American workingman may be unable to buy.

It gives one an idea of the immensity of New York to run over the report of Postmaster Dayton, a copy of which has just been received by Postmaster Shepley. During the year ending June 30, 1896, the net revenue paid over to the United States amounted to $4,646,836. This was an increase of nearly 9 per cent. over the preceding year. The transactions in the money order department numbered 3,896,066 and the aggregate receipts and disbursements amounted to $106,398,683. This shows an increase of $9,378,606 over the preceding year. The daily average of pouches handled during the year was 21,347.

The Rev. E. H. Barnes, of North Andover, has been writing to Mr. Bryan, taking him to task for irreverence in the use of the crown of thorns and cross of gold metaphor. He was answered: "I thank you for your kind expressions of good will." The answer was made the subject of a sermon in which Mr. Barnes said: "The address of this evening is from a christian pulpit and is by a pastor who honors and loves his people, and the flag of his country. This address, therefore, must be justified by declared principles of the words of God. * * * Again, I say to politicians and all others there was never but one crown of thorns and one cross. They are symbols of a Savior's sufferings, and they are to be held forever sacred, and not to be made use of in lower relations, much less politics. I believe God is interested in this struggle, as He was in the awful bloody and finally decisive one a third of a century ago."

The silver money of the world has not only more than doubled since the "crime" of 1873, but has increased at the average rate of $95,000,000 a year since that time. The report of the director of the mint also shows that the world's coinage of silver in the last three years has been $406,565,815, or an average of $135,531,938 per annum, thus showing that the world is even now coining more silver than ever before.

Here are the figures side by side:

Silver money in the world in 1873	$1,867,000,000
Silver money in the world in 1896	4,070,500,000
Annual average silver coinage since 1873	95,143,000
Average annual silver coinage since 1892	135,521,000

Now as to what the United States alone has done. The silver money in the United States today amounts to $625,000,000. In 1872 it amounted to $55,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the silver money in the United States is more than ten times as much today as it was prior to the "crime" of 1873.

One of Major McKinley's most interesting guests spent Tuesday at his house, studying American campaign methods. This gentleman was Dr. Theodore Barth, a member for Silesia of the German Reichstag, himself a resident of Berlin. Dr. Barth says that were he an American citizen he would support the Republican ticket. The same fight has been fought out in Germany in which we are now engaged, and what is called the agrarian class still clamors for a cheaper coinage. Dr. Barth has been for fourteen years a member of the German parliament, and has read every eminent authority on the American system. Now he has come to see and examine for himself. He spent part of one day with Mr. Bryan, and heard him speak. He says that in his opinion Mr. Bryan is trying to win by impressing his "pleasant personality" upon the public, but he thinks his capacity of very light draft. There is very little difference, Dr. Barth thinks, between our ways and foreign ways. "Europe is slowly being Americanized," said he, "and America is gradually being Europeanized, and thus the nations of the old and new worlds are coming together."

THE REGISTER'S HARD JOB.

The Register, of Mobile, Ala., is supporting Candidate Bryan. Its difficulties can best be appreciated by reading this remarkable editorial, which is really a strong showing why he ought to be defeated:

"'The country will be ruined if Mr. Bryan is elected.' We quite agree that this will be so, provided the policy enunciated by the Democratic convention in Chicago is carried into effect; but we do not believe that policy will ever find a place on the statute book. We do not believe Mr. Bryan himself, when he is brought face to face with the probable consequences of carrying out that policy, will dare to do what he declares on the stump should be done. Place him in that position, where his word will turn the scale one way or the other, where the whole responsibility for the prosperity or the ruin of this great country will rest upon him and him alone, and we shall see him not hesitate only, but turn back in alarm from that great gulf which his intelligence will tell him lies open before the business and industry of seventy-five millions of people. Mr. Bryan is no fool. His speeches as well as his history prove him to be a man who is informed and who thinks. He is now in the midst of a campaign for the highest office man can aspire to fill, and he wants it with all his mind, body, heart and soul. He believes he has struck the right road to it, and he is probably correct; but talking is one thing and doing another. The man is not yet born who has the ability and talent that are sufficient to elevate him to the Presidency of the United States, yet has not sense enough to avoid doing the thing that will endanger the safety and welfare of the republic."

HOW IT STRUCK MR. LYNCH.

Mr. William A. Lynch, whose repudiation of the Bryan and Sewall ticket has caused hundreds of the old time Stark county Democrats to follow his example, thus explains how he was impressed when he discovered his party masquerading in the garments of Populism:

"You know that throughout my political life I have been allied to the Democratic party. I have believed in its essential principles and do now. I have not become a Republican, I do not intend to become one, and I do not intend to become a Populist. I propose to remain simply what I have been—a Democrat. I have not bolted from the Democratic party; the party has bolted from me and those who stand with me. But it will come back and it will find us standing where we stand today and have stood in the past.

"My experience this year as to the party relations has been like that of thousands of other Democrats throughout the country. I was residing as usual in the camp of Democracy, resting securely upon the promise of the national platform of 1892, in which the party promised to the country that as long as we had two metallic dollars they should both be of 'equal, intrinsic and exchangeable value.' That promise we put into the law of 1893 and thereby again confirmed the promise of the republic to its people to keep all its money good. Imagine my surprise when in July I was aroused from the sense of security by the announcement that the old Democratic party had left its camp and moved onward; was taking up, as it was said, a new camp in an advanced position. When I gathered myself together I followed after to see what this new departure meant. When I looked upon the new encampment I saw two flags flying above it, one-half way down the flagstaff, the old flag of Democracy and a new and strange ensign floating above. This was the flag of Populism. I approached to see what was being done by the parties in counsel. I saw old line Democrats clean over the ranks and cast out of the new encampment to make way for a new man. I looked around for the old time captains, their counsel had been scorned; they were displaced and degraded and new ones placed in their stead."

TO CANTON, FRIDAY.

Massillonians Turn Out to the Great Meeting!

The Republican campaign will be formally opened in Canton on Friday, Governor Bushnell presiding. The speakers will be Senators Thurston and Cullom, and Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania. An immense tent has been erected north of Major McKinley's residence, and the procession will pass under the arch now being erected at the foot of the Market street hill. The arrangements for transporting and handling the Massillon delegation were considered last night by the McKinley Club and the following announcement is authorized:

Captain Richard B. Crawford is appointed chief marshal, and has selected as his aides, Joseph Grapewine, Thos. C. Brown, Robert Reay, John H. Williams, Thomas Myers, Jacob Wise, and F. O. Humberger.

Special trains on the electric road will leave at 12:30, fare 15 cents. The members of the McKinley Club and all citizens are invited to take advantage of them. At the Valley station, Canton, the Massillonians will leave their trains, and submit to such orders as may be given by Chief Marshal Crawford, who will have charge of the parade.

J. E. JOHNS, Secretary. J. C. CORNS, President.

Excursions to Canton.

The grand Republican rally will be held at Canton, Friday, September 18, when addresses will be delivered by prominent statesmen, including Governor Bushnell, of Ohio; Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota. The Pennsylvania Company will run a special train for this occasion. Train leaves Massillon 11:38 a. m. central time, and returning leaves Canton at 11 o'clock p. m. Excursion tickets will be sold for this train at the rate of twenty-five cents for the round trip; tickets good on special train only.

What costive people need is a natural laxative like Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets which are powerful without being violent. They move the bowels gradually and comfortably but surely. You can regulate the dose—one, two or three "Pellets"—exactly as you need. They strengthen the intestines to do their own work, so that after their movements have become regular they keep on naturally of themselves.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take and easy to operate.

IN FAVOR OF REDUCTION

Pittsburg Miners Ready to Declare War.

MAY WORK FOR FIFTY CENTS.

President Ratchford, of Ohio, is an Interested Spectator—He Opposes Voluntary Reduction—Cameron Miller Exonerated from a Charge of Drawing too Much Pay.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—The organized coal miners of the Pittsburg district held a convention yesterday to further discuss the advisability of reducing the mining rate in order to allow the operators to compete with non-union mines. There were forty-eight delegates representing more than 7,000 miners, present. Little was accomplished besides the presentation of a resolution providing for a reduced rate.

President Patrick Dolan, at the opening of the convention expressed himself in favor of meeting all competitors with a reduced rate, even though sacrifices were to be made. He predicted that if such action was taken it would not be long until the rate of mining coal in the Pittsburg district would be what it should be—higher.

A number of delegates who were instructed to vote for the maintenance of the 70 cent rate were present. They were from the mines working at that price, but seem to be in a decided minority. A committee on resolutions was appointed, which was in session but a short time. They reporten a resolution in favor of a 50-cent rate for mining, and the district officials be given authority to call a special convention if they deemed it wise to reduce the rate below that figure.

One of the interested participants in the convention is Michael D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of Ohio. He said the miners of his state were much interested in the result of the convention, as if the plan, as outlined, was carried out, meant a reduction for the Buckeye diggers. He did not take an active part, but it is known that he is opposed to a voluntary reduction at this time. He said he would wait until the resolution came for discussion, when he would probably take a hand in the discussion.

Most of the time of the convention was taken up in hearing and disposing of charges that had been made against Secretary Wm. Warner and Vice-President Cameron Miller, of Massillon, Ohio. John A. Cairns, ex-president of the union, at the last convention preferred charges of misappropriation of funds against Warner, and charged Miller with drawing pay from the Miners' union while not on duty. Cairns was present and was given a hearing. Warner denied the charge and produced his books and the report of the auditing committee. Miller in reply stated that he was a salaried officer and under the rules of the union was not compelled to devote his entire time to the Pittsburg district. A resolution exonerating both officials was passed. The convention will go into session at 9:30 a. m. today.

MR. REED WAS ON HAND.

But the Commissioners Gave the Short Term to Mr. Loichot.

CANTON, Sept. 15.—Louis A. Loichot will continue his duties as auditor of Stark county, though his term expired last Saturday night, until the third Monday in October. The legislature in 1894 passed an act providing that the term of office of any county auditor be extended until the third Sunday in October and consequently Mr. Loichot reported for duty on Monday, also Auditor-elect Reed, of Massillon. The county commissioners were acquainted with the facts and decided to fill the existing vacancy by ballot. Both Mr. Reed and Mr. Loichot were candidates, but the commissioners saw fit to favor the present incumbent. Commissioners Poyser and Johnson voted for Mr. Loichot and Mr. Crawford for Mr. Reed.

FREE SILVER DID IT.

Lester Lero was adjudged insane yesterday by Probate Judge Wise, and will be taken to Toledo. Since Bryan's nomination he has constantly grown worse. One of his hallucinations is that he feared he would be crucified on a cross of silver.

TWO CANTON WEDDINGS.

Adam Serva and Miss Antonionette Biechele, of Canton, were married this morning at St. Peter's Catholic church. Miss Edith Pille, of Massillon, was the maid of honor.

At St. John's church Miss Kittie Sweeney and Edward Balm, both of Canton, were married this morning. Miss Sweeney was a teacher in the public schools and has many friends in Massillon. Several were in attendance.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Celestine L Akins has filed a petition in court, by Attorneys Fording & Harris petitioning for judgment against the city of Alliance in the sum of $3,000 The plaintiff claims that the value of his property has been lessened by the building of a bridge and approach thereto in Ash street.

Charlotte Nigh has applied for a divorce from Delia Thomas Nigh They were married in Akron in 1891, and claims that the defendant has been willfully absent for taree years. She also charges cruelty and drunkenness.

The guardian of Maude Hoffman, of Canton, has been released from bond.

In the estate of Elizabeth Aston, of Canton, exceptions to the first account of administrator withdrawn and account accepted.

The will of Caroline Charlton, of Bethlehem township, has been filed for probate.

Alice Sawvel has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Mary Sawvel, of Louisville.

The petition to remove the administrator of Elizabeth Aston's estate has been dismissed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Adam A. Serva and Marie Antinette Biechele, of Canton, and Philip Gross and May Bennett, of Navarre.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Dr. Edmonds Closes His Pastorate—Probate Court.

CANTON, Sept. 14.—The Rev. Eugene P. Edmonds, pastor of the First Methodist church, closed his pastorate in Canton yesterday. His farewell sermon was delivered on Sunday morning. At the conference to be held in Uhrichsville next Wednesday it is probable that Dr. Edmonds will be assigned to the Trinity Methodist church at Youngstown and that Dr. H W. Kellow, the Youngstown pastor, will come to Canton.

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the guardianship of Maud Hoffman, of Canton, a notice has been ordered releasing the bond...Wm. C. Keeler has been appointed guardian of Chauncey J. Keeler, of Canton...A petition to sell land has been filed in the assignment of Charles F. Sautters, of Plain township... The assignment of the O. K Jointer Company, of Canton, has been authorized to compound the claims against J. Wilder & Co.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph Maguire and Emma Bayer, of Canton; Wm. Jones and Nettie Tyrone Myers, of Massillon.

SHE USED KEROSENE.

The Can Exploded and Fatal Burns Resulted.

A BAD MORNING FIRE.

The Kennedy Residence Just Off Richville Avenue Scorched and a Young Woman Frightfully Burned as a Consequence of Using Oil to Start a Fire.

Mamie Kennedy, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kennedy, who reside in Richville avenue, undertook to light the kitchen fire with the aid of coal oil, Monday morning, and in the inevitable explosion which followed, sustained injuries that may result fatally. Miss Kennedy arose at about 6:30 o'clock, and a few minutes later had applied a match to the kindling wood she had placed in the cooking stove in the kitchen. Instead of blazing up at once as it should have done, the fire smoldered. Then Miss Kennedy resorted to the coal oil. The flame followed the small stream to the can, whose contents exploded and enveloped the unfortunate child in a sea of fire. Half unconscious and crazed with fright, Miss Kennedy ran for the staircase and began to ascend. When half way to the top she met her mother and fell at her feet, completely overcome.

Her burning garments were immediately removed and Drs. Hattery and Dimon summoned. The physicians did everything in their power to alleviate her suffering and she is now resting easily. The child's limbs, back, face and neck were horribly burned, and it is also feared that her internal organs were affected by inhaling the flame. Until the extent of these injuries can be ascertained her real condition will not be known.

The fire by this time had spread about the entire room and attracted by the cries of the neighbor women, George Miller arrived and by quick work soon extinguished the blaze

The child's mother is almost prostrated by the terrible shock. Her father, who is a conductor on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, was not at home at the time, but was at once advised by telegraph.

"M'KINLEY AINT PRESIDENT."

Cantonians Become Excited and Bet Their Money.

CANTON, Sept. 15.—The street corner debating clubs are more numerous than usual. On the court house steps there was an incipient riot Monday evening, caused by a wager made between an inebriated Bryanite and a Republican. The stake, amounting to $10, was entrusted Lester Douds, a very worthy young man. The Bryanite bet that "McKinley aint President," and the Republican answered back, "I bet he is" When the money was posted the Bryanite claimed it at once, on the ground that however the election might turn, McKinley was not the President then. The Republican said some plain words, the crowd took sides and the stakeholder decided that by using the expression "McKinley aint President," the Bryanite had employed the present tense to indicate futurity, and that no money would be paid over until after the election.

On another corner a discussion reached fever heat concerning the wager of the Rev. J. C. Schaaf, a pious man who dropped into Canal Fulton, one of the outlying villages, and before he got out had bet $25 that Prof. Houriet of that place could not exchange currency for gold, to the amount of $1,000 within twenty-four hours. The gold was successfully exhibited, and the reverend gentleman was immediately overtaken by qualms of conscience respecting the morality of betting, and seemed averse to the payment of the sum put up to the winner.

Bound by Burglars.

The house of Jeremiah McCoy, a wealthy farmer who resides near Leesville, a village in Carroll county, was entered by burglars during the latter part of last week. Mr. McCoy was compelled to open his safe and was then bound to a chair while the burglars, two in number, ransacked the house. They were strangers and said they had been informed that Mr. McCoy kept a large sum of money in the house. The latter informed them that they were mistaken and after a careful search they departed. They secured $15.

One to five applications of Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of itching piles there ever was. Can you afford to suffer tortures when a simple, never-failing remedy is at hand? It never fails.

VERY MUCH MIXED UP.

Coal Miners May Ask for Reduction of Wages.

HOW IT AFFECTS MASSILLON.

The Old Conflict Between Union and Non-union Miners in the Pittsburg District and Its Present Direct Bearing Upon the Local Coal Trade.

The union miners of Pittsburg are in secret conference today to decide whether or not they will voluntarily ask for a reduction in their own wages, in order that their employers may successfully compete with the non-union operators. The situation in the Pittsburg district is peculiar, because on the decision reached there today depends the future retail price of soft coal throughout the region supplied by the western Pennsylvania and Ohio fields, which, of course, includes the city of Cleveland. On March 1 the operators employing union miners in the Pittsburg district signed a contract in which they agreed to pay the miners seventy cents a ton as a base price, the actual price in each mine to be regulated according to mine details. The scale agreed upon, under the contract, stands until January 1, 1897, when another conference is to be held, at which time the scale for next year will be fixed. The non-union miners have accepted fifty-four cents a ton, and seem to be satisfied; so much so, that a prominent official of the Massillon Operators' Association said in Cleveland on Sunday that the non-union miners would continue to work at fifty-four cents a ton, and the union men would undoubtedly make a reduction in order that they might compete with the non union miners and force a more equal distribution of the tonnage.

According to the explanation of the situation, the conflict is between the different mines, and the operators have nothing to do with it, which adds additional singularity to the situation. The union miners, he said, accepted the scale agreed upon March 1, which provided that seventy cents a ton should be made the basis of computation. The non-union miners would not ask the advance but continued to work in the coal pits for fifty four cents a ton. The result was that the work in the mines where non union men were employed was regular, because the operators were enabled to undersell the employers of the union miners By the very nature of the situation the operators employing union miners were compelled to work their pits irregularly, and the result was that the union miners could not obtain steady employment.

Being asked what the result of the Monday meeting would be, probably, the Massillon operator replied:

"I am certain that the non union miners will not make the demand for the union scale, and the union men will then make a reduction of sixteen cents a ton. The non-union men are working as individuals, are not in any way organized or working for each other's interest, and consequently while a few of them may support the union men, the majority of them will pay no attention to the demands made upon them by the union workers in the other mines. The percentage of union miners in the Pittsburg district is about 85, and they are practically ruled by the 15 per cent who represent the non-union miners."

"What will be the effect to Cleveland consumers of the reduction by the union miners?" was asked

"It will reduce the price of soft coal from 10 to 15 cents a ton. The new price on Massillon lump coal, $3 10 a ton, goes into effect tomorrow, which is an advance of 10 cents, but if the miners of Pittsburg reduce the scale, the former retail price of Massillon lump will prevail, and there will be reductions in other grades of soft coal. On the face of it it looks as though the retail price should de reduced 15 cents a ton if the mining price is reduced 16 cents, or from 70 to 54 cents, but the probabilities are that only 10 cents a ton would be cut off, because at the present prices the retailer is making just about enough to pay his office expenses."

The gentleman said that in the event the Pittsburg union miners make the reduction, the "joint committee of fourteen," consisting of seven Massillon operators and seven miners, would hold a conference and fix the rate in Ohio, based on the rate in the Pittsburg district. He said that for that reason the reduction in the retail price of coal might be delayed a few days, but there would be no hesitancy on the part of the operators and dealers making the reduction because, unfortunately, the expense of the reduction would come out of the meager earnings of the miners, and not out of the pockets of the dealers.

Your Worst Enemy Writhing

With the rheumatism is an individual whom, if you have a Christian spirit, you would forgive. He is, no matter what his delinquencies, punished enough. Nothing short of Tophet could enhance his misery. Moreover, he is in serious peril The disease is always prone to attack his heart and kill him instanter. As a means of curing this disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the highest reputation and the most authoritative professional sanction. Its use in the preliminary state of the complaint is the wisest precautionary measure rheumatic invalids can possibly adopt. The bitters is also a remedy of the greatest utility in malaria and kidney trouble, dyspepsia and liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. It counteracts the effects of hardship and exposure in damp or inclement weather, and is a capital promotor of appetite and sleep. Give this fine remedy the persistent trial to which all medicines of standard reputation are entitled.

Rheumatism

Has been cured by various methods. A very simple remedy within the reach of all is the Danziger Magnetic Ring which is advertised in another column in this paper. Read it and read the testimonial.

Matt Clemens, Navarre, pays the highest price for country produce. Trade with him.

THE KRISHER REUNION.

Largely Attended and a Success in Every Respect.

Members of the Krisher family to the number of one hundred, assembled at the pleasant home of Mrs. Philip Krisher, three miles east of town, Saturday, and spent a day and evening most pleasantly exchanging reminiscences and congratulations and in the many other enjoyable customs characteristic of the family reunion. Every person present assisted very materially in making the occasion the great success that it was, and a vote of thanks is certainly due Mrs Krisher and the other ladies for the delectable dinner and supper served by them. Those present from abroad were: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Krisher, Misses Laura and Dora Krisher, Arabella Maier and Master Clarence Krisher, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Krisher, Miss Nellie Krisher and Perry Krisher, of Akron, and Mrs. John McGovern and daughter Ruth, of Kokomo, Ind.

EXTENDED ONE YEAR.

The Navarre Line and the Franchise.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Councilmen Transact a Lot of Important Business—A Bill of Extra for the Fire Alarm System Disallowed—Minor Business of Considerable Interest.

All members of the city council attended the Tuesday evening meeting. The street commissioner's report for the two weeks ending September 12, of $243 47, including salary, was accepted.

The ordinance introduced by Mr. Kramer to license bill posters, was given a second reading and referred.

The street and alley committee reported that an investigation had been made of the alley between the State street school building and Godfrey Danner's property, and recommended that it be filled.

Mr. Brown reported that a grade could be made in Cedar street from Thorn to Chestnut street at small cost, and introduced a resolution to that effect, which was adopted.

The report of the sewer commission in regard to recently laid sewers was accepted and adopted.

A communication from H. W. Loeffler, who has a tar kettle he wants to sell for $85, was read and referred to the proper committee.

WILL HAVE VACATIONS.

Mr. Smith's motion to give each of the paid firemen a vacation of six days, the chief to select competent substitutes, was carried.

A bill for $1,004 for extras said to have been supplied with the Gamewell fire alarm system, purchased in May, 1892, was returned by the fire committee disapproved. Mr. Brown, of the fire committee, moved that the Gamewell Telegraph Company be notified that its bill had been presented to the proper authorities and payment refused.

On Mr. Brown's motion the calculations made by the clerk in regard to the sewer assessments on property holders were accepted and the solicitor was instructed to draft an ordinance to that effect.

THE FRANCHISE EXTENDED.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution to the effect that the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company be given an extension of one year in which to build the Navarre line and renew its bond of $3,000. Adopted.

On Mr. Geitz's motion the city solicitor was authorized to investigate the matter of placing the road at the extreme western point of the city in better condition. This road is the dividing line between the city and Tuscarawas township, and J. W. Eggert, chairman of the board of trustees of that township, tells the city in a communication that they are taking care of one side of the road and demand that the city does likewise with the other side.

The street and alley committee was authorized to negotiate with the Massillon Bridge Company for the erection of a bridge over the creek in Factory street at a not greater cost than $499.

"Female weakness" causes nine-tenths of all the wretchedness which women endure. It can never be permanently relieved by "local treatment." That is generally an expensive, embarrassing, make shift. What is needed is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to reach the innermost source of the trouble and restore health and strength directly to the internal organs. This stops the weakening drains which sap life's foundation; heals all ulcerated conditions, gives the ligaments elastic power of themselves to correct misplacement of internal organs and imparts tone, vigor and vitality to the entire feminine organism. In a word the Favorite Prescription makes healthy, happy women.

It will pay you to deal with Matt Clemens, Navarre, when you need groceries.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hoods Sarsaparilla proves its unequalled merit

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

John Hammer is quite ill at his home in Wellman street.

Miss Blanche McCue is visiting relatives in Sewickly, Pa.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wayman, in West Oak street, a son.

Miss Jennie Patterson is seriously ill at her home in Henry street.

The Summit county fair will be held at Akron, Sept. 29 to October 2.

Mr. Peter Carnes is visiting his daughter, Mrs. D. T. Draa, at Galion, O.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfsperger spent Sunday with Canal Fulton friends.

Arvine Lomady, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with his parents in the city.

Joseph Kramer, in Kent street, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Anna Fitzpatrick, of Cleveland, has resumed her old position with J. J. Wise.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of William A. Shafrath and Clara Snyder.

John Stepper, of Wilmot, will exhibit his fine collection of Indian relics at the county fair.

Mrs. Smith and Misses Charlotte and Annie Smith will move from the country into town, this week.

Mr. John E. McLain has returned from Mackinac, whither he had gone to escape an attack of hay fever.

Mrs. George H. Sterling and little son arrived from Battle Creek, Mich., last night, to visit Massillon friends.

Edward Gannon, living in West Oak street, was badly injured, Tuesday, by getting caught in a barbed wire fence.

Dr. C. O. Carr is absent from the city on a vacation. His office is in charge of George Shaffer, of Jackson township.

Mr. and Mrs. David Reed have returned from their annual Eastern outing. Mr. Reed found business stagnant everywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blantz entertained a party of Massillon and Canton friends at their home, in West Brookfield, Saturday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, who has been visiting friends in New Berlin for the past week, has returned home, much improved in health

Miss Laura Russell returned Tuesday evening from Dansville, N. Y. Mrs. Russell and Miss Harriet expect to follow in a few days.

Charles J. Yackey, who is the sheriff of LaSalle county, Ill., has returned home after spending several days in this vicinity with relatives.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling reports gross earnings for the first week in September of $16,500, a falling off from last year of $15,688.

Tickets sold for the special train to Canton, Friday, on the Pennsylvania railroad, will be good returning on Saturday on all regular trains.

Misses Sallie and Minnie Arney, of New Philadelphia, and Miss Ella Miller, of Bridgeport, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Craig, in Duncan street.

The Rev. J. D. L. Jordon, whose home is in South Dakota, is the guest of Levi Cormany, east of town. Mr. Jordon paid his respects to Major McKinley, Saturday.

David Miller came up from Navarre, Monday, to buy a suit of clothes, but instead got drunk. He had enough money left Tuesday morning to pay the costs in his case and was discharged.

The L. A. W. suspension which has prevented John Crawford from entering any of this season's races, has been lifted, and he is entered in several of the events of the Orrville meet.

Mary Kolbe, of Columbus, the little 10-year-old elocutionist, will give an entertainment in the chapel of the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, September 22, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Friday and Saturday will be the big days in Canton this week. Friday will be consumed by speech making of a formal character. Saturday will be spectacular as immense crowds are expected from Chicago

The stockholders of the Farmers' Telephone Company have held their annual meeting and elected trustees. Business during the past year has been very good and even better results are anticipated for next year.

Mamie Kennedy, who was so terribly burned by the explosion of kerosene, Monday morning, is slowly improving, and the physicians hope for her recovery. Internal injuries are not so severe as at first supposed.

Miss Hattie Morgan gave a party last night, at her Wooster street home, in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Sullivan, of Cleveland. Luncheon was served at 10 o'clock and about twenty guests were present. Miss Sullivan returned to Cleveland this morning in company with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Sullivan.

The Misses Alice Bell, Sarah and Emma Prosser, Percy Smith, of Newman, Mrs Werneberg, of Pittsburg, and Raleigh James, of Akron, spent Sunday together at Turkeyfoot Lake, all having a good time, and returning home at a seasonable hour. Mr. James and Miss Bell wheeled and the rest of the party were conveyed in a surrey.

Thomas F. Walsh, of this city, and and Miss Gertrude Brengartner, of Cleveland, were quietly married at the latter's home, in Willet street, on last Tuesday evening. Mr. Walsh is a well known railroad man, employed as an engineer on the W. & L. E. road. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh will reside in Massillon.

Samuel A. Morgan received notice Wednesday morning of the death of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, who for the past few years had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. George Watts, near Pigeon Run. Mrs. Morgan was 79 years of age and leaves five children. The funeral will be held from the Watts residence near Pigeon Run at 6 o'clock Friday morning. Interment in the Newman cemetery.

Andrew Dangeleisen has been appointed fish and game warden for Stark county to succeed William Caldwell, whose term expired on September 1. Mr. Dangeleisen received his commission Monday morning, and has already taken charge of the office. An ardent sportsman himself, Mr. Dangeleisen is well qualified for the position and his wide knowledge of game and fish and the laws respecting them will be inestimable value to him.

The congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran church decided Sunday, by a vote of the majority, that hereafter German and English Sunday morning services shall be held alternately. German services will be held next Sunday and in English the succeeding Sabbath. Previous to the adoption of this plan all morning services were conducted in the German language. The evening sermons are also preached in English.

The twentieth annual conference of the Eastern Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened at Uhrichsville, Tuesday, for a week's work in the church organization. Every train brought new arrivals, until about 350 clergymen are in the Twin Cities The citizens are entertaining them in their homes and furnishing special cab service and street car accommodations, so as to make the commodious church edifice at the corner of Third and Dawson streets accessible from all parts of the cities.

Considerable misunderstanding exists concerning the laws governing the killing of the American pheasant or ruffed grouse. Some claim that it is unlawful to kill pheasants until after November 10, 1900. This has created much argument, but is incorrect. A law has been enacted by the general assembly of Ohio prohibiting the killing of any Mongolian, English or ring necked pheasant until after the time mentioned, but this law does not apply to the American pheasant or ruffed grouse. The law was enacted to afford protection to game preserves which had been stocked by shooting clubs. The season for shooting the American pheasant will open on November 10 and continue until December 15. Quail can be killed during the same specified time.

Something over fifty friends gathered at the Ft. Wayne station this afternoon to give good bye to Miss Evelyn Albrecht, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs G. L. Albrecht, who left for Philadelphia with her guest, Miss Wood. After visiting with the latter for one month she will go to New York, where she will be joined by members of her family, and where her marriage to Mr. W. J. Connaton, of Denver, will take place, on October 29th, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Her cousin, Mr Edward R. Albrecht will be married to Miss La Rue, of Brooklyn, on the day before. This bit of news had been known to Miss Albrecht's friends for some time, and their heartfelt good wishes which found expression in many ways go with her upon this journey. Miss Albrecht will be sincerely missed in many ways, in this her old home. She expects to visit here for a week, before going on to Denver, where Mr. Connaton is engaged in business.

'TWILL BE A GOOD FAIR.

Unusual Attractions are Offered Next Week.

The Stark County Fair commences on Tuesday next. It is understood that the society intends making this the most attractive and best fair ever held in the county. They have secured, as one of the special attractions, "Rettig's Roman Hippodrome and Equine Paradox." This will be free, and there will be a change of programme every day. They are offering more and larger premiums than any other county agricultural fair in the state, and at the last meeting they decided to add bicycle races, for which they intend offering between $300 and $400 in prizes, which is the largest ever offered in the county.

Let there be a good exhibit and turn out from the west end of the county.

His Fortune Disappered.

Some months ago an inmate of the county infirmary named Martin Nye, received word that he had fallen heir to a fortune of between $1,000 and $5,000 in a Western city, and started for the place in question. Monday afternoon Nye appeared at the infirmary and asked to be readmitted. He told Superintendent Gerwig that his fortune was not as great as at first reported. He said that the estate amounted to about $1,500, which was to be divided among eleven heirs, and that the administrator had eighteen months in which to settle up the estate, and that an aunt had a life lease upon it. Nye is the man whose back was broken several years ago by an accident that occurred while he was driving a team in Russell & Co.'s yards.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baltzly's drug ssore. Regular size 50c, and $1.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's true remedy for constipation and kindred ills. It acts directly on the bowels, the liver, the skin, and while cleansing the blood imparts strength to the digestive organs.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

GALLAGHER LETS GO.

He Insults the Members of His Own Craft.

NOTES FROM BUSY NEWMAN.

All Sorts of Interesting Information from the Nearby Towns—Ice Cream Freezer Turns out to be a Churn—North Lawrence and Greentown Letters.

Our precinct was honored with the temporary chairmanship of the Populist congressional convention at Alliance, last week, in the person of Francis B. Gallagher, who, after the elevation, seems to have so far forgotten himself as to compare said convention to a "lot of drunken coal miners," thereby advertising the coal miners, of whom he is one, to a disadvantage. We believe such insults should be resented, no matter by whom or where made. If the remark had been made in a Republican convention, Mr. Gallagher would be among the foremost to "make the air blue" in denunciation of the entire Republican party; but with some people it makes all the difference in the world as to "whose ox is being gored."

John Doubledee's daughter has returned to her home in Akron, after spending two weeks in our village.

William Findley made a business trip to Canton last week, and while there called on Major McKinley.

One of John W. Myers's tenement houses took fire last Friday afternoon and burned to the ground. The house was occupied by John Reed, who lost about one hundred dollars' worth of furniture. There was no insurance on building or furniture.

Oliver Jacobs, while in the city, took a drive out to our village, last Monday, and viewed his old home and school grounds, which no doubt brought forth many pleasant recollections.

Several of our people attended the Baptist church at Reedurban last Sunday afternoon.

The hay wagon load of our young friends that drove to Genoa last Thursday evening was royally entertained at the pleasant home of Alonzo Smith and family. They arrived home in time for breakfast.

The Green sisters, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Green, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Davis home in Willow Grove.

A party of young people from Canal Fulton made a pleasant Sunday visit at the D. K. Weidner residence.

Our married women, not to be outdone by our young people, organized a hay wagon party and drove over to the Sixteen school in Tuscarawas township and held a birthday party for Grandma Morris at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Evans.

Everybody expects to attend the McKinley meeting at Canton on Friday. We are informed that Will Hipp, manager of our brick works, has arranged to shut down that day and take all of his employes, irrespective of party ties, to his old home in Canton as a delegation and furnish them their dinner free of charge While honoring McKinley and his old home on this occasion, he is at the same time advertising his works to a good advantage.

Of all the political speeches it has been our pleasure to read this campaign none has pleased us better than one delivered to the American wage earners at the Cooper Institute in New York by Terrence V. Powderly, ex master workman of the Knights of Labor, on sound money in behalf of labor. No man on American soil today possesses as thorough a knowledge, has proven himself as competent and is closer in touch with the toiling masses than Mr. Powderly. Possibly we have labor leaders who understand the wants of their respective crafts or callings, but take laborers in general, his equal is certainly hard to find. He has proven himself to be the greatest exponent in behalf of labor this world has ever beheld, and his advice today to the toiling masses will have more weight than any other man we know of. We believe him to be a man of principle and he has sacrificed his personal interests for the advancement of the laboring man. Such men are few and far between. And we believe him to be sincere in the interest of labor when he advocates the principles of sound money. May his shadow never grow less.

The Green mine broke the record by having two pay days in one week, by paying their men on Tuesday and Saturday of last week. The men, or rather sixteen of them, after receiving the pay Tuesday voted to discontinue work until they received their pay that was not due until Saturday, which was certainly a mistake, and nearly as bad as to vote for free silver.

FROM BEACH CITY.

BEACH CITY, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Daniel Bose was in Cleveland, Thursday...The canning factory is now running full time on tomatoes and peaches...Mrs. George Bowen, of Strasburg, is visiting at the home of J. M. Ramsey...Per Lee Welty has been visiting in Pennsylvania for the part week...Dr. Robinett now occupies his new office...Since A. A. Hays returned from the national encampment he is kept busy explaining the X rays...The "medicine show" caused quite a stir for the past week.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Davidson, the new pastor of the U. B. church, has rented a part of Mrs. M. E. Hardgrove's house, until the parsonage is ready for occupancy...Marion Miller's funeral was attended by many people from North Lawrence and vicinity...The Rev. Ellen King and husband were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Mock on Thursday afternoon and evening, having stopped on their way home from Mr. Miller's funeral. A large number of their friends called to see them while here...A great game occurred today between the home team and the Youngstown team. The score was 6 to 7 in favor of the Minglewoods.

The dedication of Newman's Creek cemetery will occur on Sunday, September 20, at 2 p. m. The Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, of Ashland, will deliver the principal address. The Revs. Barron, of Dalton, J. G. Baldwin, of Ashland, and Ellen R. King, of Barberton, will also address the people. The Rev. and Mrs. Barron will aid the Newman's Creek choir in the music. Those having friends lying in either the old or the new cemetery are requested to come to the grounds this week to clean and decorate the graves of their friends...Whooping cough is getting in its work on the hill. Many of the families are sorely afflicted with it ...There were only seven M. D.'s who attended the game of ball on Monday, viz, Drs. Roebuck, of Dalton; Campbell, Jones and Dissinger, of Canal Fulton; Clymer, of Manchester, and Dr. McQuid ...J. P. Yockey and two brothers visited relatives, the Lawrence, Schuckers and Newstetter families, on Monday

HAPPENINGS AT GREENTOWN.

GREENTOWN, O., Sept. 16.—Fred Huddleston has gone to Akron to attend college...Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Miller, a son...Miss Maude Bonstedt spent Sunday in Akron...Mr. Fulmer has gone to Akron to take a course in the business college there...Mr. and Mrs. Milo Wise and son, Earl, attended the closing of the centennial at Cleveland, last week... The Republican citizens of this place erected a McKinley flag pole upon the square, last Friday evening. The speakers for the occasion were Messrs. J. J. Grant and J. N. Robertson, of Canton...A delegation of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Huddleston, Mrs. Moore, Miss Ida Raber and others, attended the convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, at Alliance, last week.

A PAINFUL SURPRISE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Sept. 16.—Edward Rosche thought he would surprise about a half dozen of his friends by inviting them to an ice cream party last Sunday afternoon. After all were seated around the table waiting for the treat, Edward just discovered that he had borrowed a farmer's butter churn instead of an ice cream freezer, and in the place of making ice cream he had churned some nice yellow butter, after which the party returned home much disgusted.

After a careful examination by three physicians, the fish bone in Gen Lee Wilson's throat was located and has been removed

John James, who has been undergoing a severe attack of rheumatism, is again able to be around by means of a cane.

While cutting off corn, Monday, J. Fowles had his right arm accidentally injured by being cut with a stalk of corn causing great pain.

The Crystal Spring Outing Club, of this place, after spending a few days near Zoar fishing and hunting, returned home Friday night with plenty of the finny tribe. Fish can be purchased at a very low price while lots of them are going to waste by spoiling on their hands.

Ground has been broken for the erection of H. B. Smith's new residence.

Miss Lizzie Post spent a few days in Cleveland.

A young lad, who gave his name as Samuel Richards and said his home was in Cleveland, was seen in town Friday seeking employment, having heard so much about J. S. Coxey. He thought he could get a job of the great commonwealer.

The mines in this vicinity are running steady at present, and the miners are jubilant.

Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, of Wadsworth, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Barbara Kiefer.

Our singing society is progressing nicely under the direction of John Arter.

GOOD MEETING AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, Sept 16 —A large and enthusiastic audience filled the opera house, last night, and heard the political issues of the day ably discussed by Mr. J. J. Grant and Allen Carnes, of Canton. The meeting was presided over by J. P. Yockey. Music was furnished by the Fulton drum corps and a glee club, who rendered a number of stirring songs. Mr. Grant was first introduced and began an able discussion of the money question. After speaking a few minutes he was suddenly taken ill and had to leave the stage. Mr. Carnes was then introduced and spoke for nearly two hours, delivering one of the most eloquent, logical and convincing addresses ever heard here. Protection, reciprocity and the money question were all ably discussed...Several hundred people from here will go to Canton by special train, Friday, to attend the great meeting there.

NAVARRE NEWS LETTER.

NAVARRE, Sept 16.—Peter Luxenburger, a coal miner aged about 55 years, was found dead in bed at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Heart trouble was the cause of his death. The deceased was a widower with six children, the youngest 6 years old. The funeral will take place from St. Clement's church at 8:30 Thursday morning.

Joseph Berger died at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, aged 84 years. For many years Mr. Berger conducted a furniture and undertaking establishment in this place. On the 18th of last November he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. The funeral will be held from St. Clement's church at nine o'clock Friday morning.

The marriage of Iva May Bennett to Philip Gross, of Cleveland, took place at the home of the bride at high noon Wednesday. The newly married couple left for Cleveland, their future home, on the afternoon train.

MINGLEWOODS TOO STRONG.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 15.—The base ball game between the Minglewoods and the Youngstown Tri-state League team here yesterday, resulted in a victory for the home boys, the score being 7 to 6. Anderson was in good form and pitched a faultless game. He received good support. Markel played second base and did it well. He was the only out of town man in the team. The local club made all its scores in the fifth inning. It was then they found their adversary's down shoot and it was then they won the game.

NEWS OF WILMOT.

WILMOT, Sept. 15th.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shrader, of Cleveland, have been visiting the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. C. Kilmer.

F. P. Kresling is again in the drug store.

Our quintette of medical students, Rucksecker, Reed, Pfouts, Beidler and Koehler started for Columbus Monday to resume their studies,

Prof. John Ellis, of Massillon, was in town Saturday.

Austin Feller, aged 22 yrs., 2 mos. and 2 days, was buried at the Walnut Creek cemetery, Sunday, the Rev. Yoder, of Pleasant Valley officiating. This is the fourth child in the past five years having died of consumption in that family.

Prof. Richardson's mother came to visit him Saturday...Augustus Crossland attended the funeral of Mrs. Charlton, at Navarre on Sunday...The Evangelical conference has been in session the past week. We learn that the Rev. Hensel will be presiding elder of this district the coming year.

WEST BROOKFIELD NOTES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Sept. 14.—The Rev. Mr Garland preached his farewell sermon Sunday...Mother Reed and Jacob Wolf are both quite ill...Mr. C. Held has purchased Robert Slusser's house. Mr. Slusser will erect a new house...At a meeting of the school board held on Wednesday evening it was decided to begin school on Monday, Sept 21. All pupils of lawful age who do not attend regularly will be visited promptly by the truant officer. White's arithmetics and Frye's geographies have been adopted instead of those now in use...Prof. L G. Graves has been employed to teach music in our public schools...In the near future Richard Evans will move to Pigeon Run and John Llewelyn to Dalton.

Be sure you get tickets for Robert Mantell

Boils

If is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THEY MEET THE CUT.

Pittsburg Miners Adopt the Fifty-Four-Cent Rate.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—National President Philip H. Penna, of the United Mine Workers' Union, arrived in Pittsburg Tuesday morning and attended the convention of the miners of this district called to voluntarily reduce wages. Tuesday the convention was about to adopt the 50-cent rate, being a reduction of 20 cents per ton, but deferred final action until the arrival of the national president. After Mr. Penna had addressed the convention and said a reduction was necessary, a vote was taken and the 54 cent rate adopted. This is the price paid at the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The latter has a contract with its men that in consideration of receiving rages in cash the miners agree to accept 10 cents less than the district price. If this big company now reduces its rate to 44 cents, by a resolution adopted today the union miners will accept the same rate. By fighting fire with fire mine workres' officials expect to bring the non-union operators to time They say every cut made by the New York & Cleveland Company will be noticed and met. By doing this the union operators will get some of the trade now going to the big non-union company and the union miners will secure work. Many miners say they will be glad to get steady employment even at low wages until McKinley is elected and times grow better.

A Great Book Given Away.

One of the most deeply interesting and truly educative books ever written is "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This splendid volume of 1008 pages, includes ninety pages on the subject of diseases peculiar to woman, with directions for home treatment, rendering unnecessary the embarrassing "examinations" and generally useless "local treatment," so dreaded by modest women. It also treats exhaustively of diseases of men and points out their remedies. The book contains the most comprehensive explanation of human physiology and the rational principles of hygiene ever published. Illustrated with over 300 engravings—a complete medical library in one volume. No other medical book in the English language ever had such an enormous sale. 680,000 copies were sold at $1.50 each. Dr. Pierce is now distributing a new free edition of half a million copies. A copy will be sent absolutely free to anyone who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo N. Y., 21 cents to pay cost of mailing only. The present edition is in all respects the same as that sold at $1.50, except that it is bound in strong manila paper instead of cloth.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"I burned my fingers quite badly. The pain was intense. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil brought relief in three minutes. It was almost magical. I never saw anything like it." Amelia Swords, Saundersville, O.

Better Than $100 Reward.

In receipt of 10 cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50 cts.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren street, New York City.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results. —Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Queen & Crescent Route. Half Rate South.

One way and half rate tickets South at half rate via Cincinnati and the Q. & C. on vestibuled limited trains. Tickets on sale 1st and 3rd Tuesdays each month. Ask your ticket agent or write to passenger agent.

The members of the Cross Roads church will offer their chapel organ for sale on Saturday, Sept. 19th, at 2 o'clock p m. Any one wishing to examine the instrument can do so prior to or on the day of the sale Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Did You See . . . .

W. F. BREED'S

. . . . Piece Goods

—FOR—

Fall and Winter?

It is one of the finest lines that he ever had the pleasure of showing. The prices are within the reach of all. Call in and be convinced that we have the goods and the prices to suit the people.

W. F. BREED, TAILOR, East Main St.

suppose.. we dont.

Make as large a profit from our Hats as clothing stores do. If we are satisfied, our customers certainly are. We are exclusive Hatters and Men's Furnishers. . . . . .

Never was anything offered like our Black or Brown special guaranty Derbys for $2.50.
The only Black Diamond Brand Derbys, $2.00.
The only Hand Finish Derbys or Tourists, $1.50. . . . .

Sole Agents for Knox, Youman, Roelof and Stetson Agency Hats.

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BUILDINGS AND HEALTH.

Two Notable Conventions to Meet at Buffalo.

MEETINGS THAT MEAN MUCH

Mission of the American Public Health Association.

WHAT THE BUILDERS WILL DO.

Eminent Doctors Will Discuss Seventeen Health Topics—A Time For New Ideas on Sanitation—Programme of the Meeting—Builders Will Submit Plans For Improvements In Forms of Contract. The Currency Question and Other Matters of Importance Will Be Discussed.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—This city is becoming a great convention center. The sessions of the American Association For the Advancement of Science have just come to a conclusion, and in a few days three notable assembages will be held here—the Democratic state convention, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Public Health association and the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Builders.

The American Public Health association is a singular institution. It was organized, without hope of public or private gain, by a few public spirited men with a view solely to the exchange of views and knowledge on the subject of the public health It was intended by its organizers to bring together annually for the interchange of ideas the ablest sanitarians in the country. It has succeeded beyond their hopes. In its name have been issued 21 large volumes containing the voluntary contributions of distinguished men to the question of sanitation and public health. It has published a standard work on "Disinfection and Disinfectants," and it has distributed in this country 100,000 copies of the well known "Lomb Prize Essays." Its membership is drawn from the United States, Canada and Mexico, and constitutes it now the largest and strongest sanitary body in the world Among its members are physicians, lawyers, ministers, civil and sanitary engineers, health officers, teachers, plumbers and merchants.

The constitution of the association says that its objects "shall be the advancement of sanitary science and the promotion of

DR EDUARDO LICEAGA.
[President American Public Health Association.]

organization and measures for the practical application of public hygiene." The Hon. Andrew White, one of its early members, describing the need of such an institution, said in one of the papers read before the association: "The only wholesome fear is not that fear based on mystic dread of tyranny, but fear to violate those great laws by which the divine power which maintains and regulates this universe governs all. That is the fear which lies at the beginning of wisdom, and among those studies calculated to impress upon us the existence of laws, the violation of which is followed by penalties strictly imposed, stand foremost those to which this association is now so worthily devoting its attention—studies which help to make this world more beautiful and mankind more reverent and noble."

The American Public Health association was started in 1872 by an informal conference of gentlemen who had been for some years coworkers in the study of preventive medicine and in the duties of public sanitary service in the city of New York. The meeting was held on the 18th of April in New York, and there were present Drs. Stephen Smith, Elisha Harris, E. H. Janes, Heber Smith, Carl Pfeiffer, Moreau Morris of New York city, Dr. Francis Bacon of New Haven, Dr. Christopher Cox of Washington and Dr. J H. Rauch of Chicago. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and on the 12th of September following a meeting to adopt this constitution was held at the Ocean hotel, Long Branch. There were 12 present at this meeting, and after the adoption of the constitution 70 were elected to membership. At the first meeting there had been representatives from five states. At the second meeting seven states were represented—New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois—and the District of Columbia. Many suggestions and promises of aid came from other states from representative men, and the initial membership gave fair promise of the career of honor and usefulness which the associaiton was to see.

What was intended to be the first annual meeting was held in Cincinnati May 1, 1873. But as there was some dissatisfaction with the form of organization, another convention was called in November at New York, and several changes in the constitution were made. The New York convention of 1873 is reckoned the first annual meeting in the association's history.

Following the convention of 1873, the association met at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Richmond, Nashville, New Orleans, Savannah, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, Toronto, Memphis, Milwaukee, Brooklyn, Charleston, Kansas City, City of Mexico, Chicago, Montreal and Denver in the order named. With one exception, there has been no duplication of the place for holding the annual convention. It has been the policy of the association to meet in different cities, with a view to impressing on the people of each city visited the importance of public sanitary work, and also with a view to making observations in as many cities as possible.

Until 1885 the membership of the association was confined to citizens of the United States. In 1884, at the meeting held in St Louis, it was proposed to include Canadians in the membership of the association, and in the following year this proposition was adopted. In 1890 Mexico was invited to send representatives, and two delegates from out southern neighbor attended the Charleston convention. A year later a proposition to annex Mexico was made, and in 1892 it was adopted. This year Mexico furnishes the chief officer of the association, President Liceaga.

The Buffalo meeting of the association begins Tuesday, Sept. 15. The association will meet at the Ellicott Square, the largest office building in the world, and will hold morning, afternoon and evening sessions for four days. Each morning a daily pro-

DR. ALFRED A. WOODHULL.
[Vice President American Public Health Association.]

gramme will be issued, giving the titles of papers, reports, etc., which are to be presented on that day The topics which have been selected by the executive committee for consideration are:

First.—"The Pollution of Water Supplies."

Second.—"The Disposal of Garbage and Refuse"

Third.—"Animal Diseases and Animal Food."

Fourth.—"The Nomenclature of Diseases and Forms of Statistics."

Fifth.—"Protective Inoculations In Infective Diseases."

Sixth.—"National Health Legislation."

Seventh.—"The Cause and Prevention of Diphtheria"

Eighth.—"Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality"

Ninth.—"Car Sanitation."

Tenth.—"The Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever."

Eleventh.—"Steamship and Steamboat Sanitation"

Twelfth.—"The Transportation and Disposal of the Dead"

Thirteenth.—"The Use of Alcoholic Drinks From a Sanitary Standpoint."

Fourteenth.—"The Centennial of Vaccination."

Fifteenth.—"The relation of Forestry to Public Health."

Sixteenth.—"Transportation of Diseased Tissues by Mail."

Seventeenth.—"River Conservancy Boards of Supervision."

Among the many distinguished sanitarians who are expected to attend the meeting are Dr Tracy and Dr. Charles F. Roberts of the health department of New York city, Dr. J. M. Toner of Washington, ex-Surgeon General John S. Billings, U. S. A., Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., Medical Director N. L. Bates, U. S. N.; Professor James Law of Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia, Dr. Wyatt Johnston of Montreal, Professor S. H Woodbridge of Boston, Dr. Jerome Cochran of Mobile, Dr. S. R. Oliphant of New Orleans, Dr. Angel Contreras of Pueblo, Mexico; Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago and Dr. George H. F. Nuttall of Baltimore.

The meetings of the association will be open to the public, and the papers read will be published in quarterly volumes, that being the form in which the association's reports have appeared since 1894.

The headquarters of the association will be at the Niagara hotel. Arrangements have been made by a local committee, of which Dr. Ernest Wende is chairman, to entertain the members and the ladies who accompany them with an excursion. The excursion will be by boat from Buffalo to Chippewa, Ont., just above Niagara Falls; thence by trolley car along the upper bank of the river to Brock's monument and Queenstown, by boat across the river to Lewiston, and thence by trolley car to Niagara Falls. At Niagara luncheon will be served, and the excursionists will visit afterward the power plant and all the other points of interest.

The following list of ex-presidents of the association contains many names famous in sanitary science: Professor Stephen Smith, New York city; Dr. J. M. Toner, Washington; Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., Professor Robert Kedzie, Lansing, Mich.; Dr A. L. Gihon, U S. N.; Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Red Wing, Minn.; Dr. Henry B. Baker, Lansing, Mich.; Dr. Frederick Montizambert, Quebec; Dr. Felix Formento, New Orleans; Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, Boston; Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal; Dr. William Bailey, Louisville.

The officers who will preside at the coming meeting of the association are:

President, Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, Mexico.

First vice president, Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Woodhull, medical department United States Army, Denver.

Second vice president, Dr. Henry Sewall, Denver.

Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

Treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt.

The Builders' Association.

The National Association of Builders, which meets on the 15th of September in the Builders' Association Exchange, is a powerful organization, which is little known outside the building and real estate trade. It was an outgrowth of the organization of builders' exchanges and builders' clubs in many of the large cities of the United States. These clubs and exchanges are in many cases wealthy and influential institutions. In seven cities they own buildings valued in the aggregate at $3,000,000. The local exchanges were organized for co-operation and protection, for the establishment of uniform rates and the adoption of uniform contracts, fair alike to the builder and the man by whom he was employed, and in general for the protection of the honest and fair minded builders from the unjust competition of those whose business was conducted on unfair lines. The builders in many cities realized what had been learned by the doctors before they established medical associations, and by the lawyers before bar associations came into existence, that co-operation meant greater dignity and importance, and, beyond that, the protection of the honest dealer againt the dishonest one. When local organizations had become strong, the idea of a national association suggested itself, and at a meeting held in Boston nine years ago a constitution was adopted. Since that time the association has grown steadily in importance, with a constant increase in membership. It has united the builders of the country in the adoption of certain wise regulations and has used its influence in the direction of national and state legislation calculated to benefit the building trade.

Among other questions to which the association has given its attention are the adoption of a uniform contract—now in use by builders all over the United States—establishment of trade schools, the more general introduction of manual training into the public schools, the restriction of immigration, the adoption by state legislatures of uniform lien laws, the re-establishment of the apprenticeship system, the adoption of better safeguards for workmen on buildings, the formation of trade societies, the adoption of arbitration to settle labor troubles, and the adoption of a system of insurance of workmen by employers. Another field in which the association has proved its usefulness is in furnishing to builders information about decisions in the courts affecting their interests.

The objects of the association as declared in its constitution are: To foster and protect the interests of contractors, manual workmen and all others concerned in the erection and construction of buildings; to promote mechanical and industrial interests; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable information connected with building trades, to devise and suggest plans for the preservation of mechanical skill through a more complete and practical apprenticeship system, and to establish uniformity and harmony of action among builders throughout the country.

The headquarters of the association are at Boston.

The representation at the national convention of the builders is composed of one delegate at large from each local exchange and one delegate for every 50 members of the exchange It is expected that 500 delegates will attend the convention of 1896, and the citizens of Buffalo have contributed a fund of $11,000 for their entertainment. Souvenir books entitled "Queen of the Lakes—Buffalo—The Electric City of the Future" have been prepared. Buttons of black and gold, with a golden buffalo as the central figure, will be supplied to all the delegates. Bicycles have been rented for the free use of those delegates who want to make excursions on the wheel.

The headquarters of the association will be in the Builders' Exchange, and the meetings will be held in the large assembly room of that building. A committee of Buffalo ladies will have charge of the reception of the ladies who accompany the delegates. Their headquarters will be at the Iroquois hotel.

The entertainment programme includes:

Monday, Sept. 14.—Reception at the rooms in the Builders' Exchange

Tuesday.—Theater party at the Star theater.

Wednesday.—Carriage ride, leaving Hotel Iroquois at 2.30 p. m., visiting the park and other points of interest.

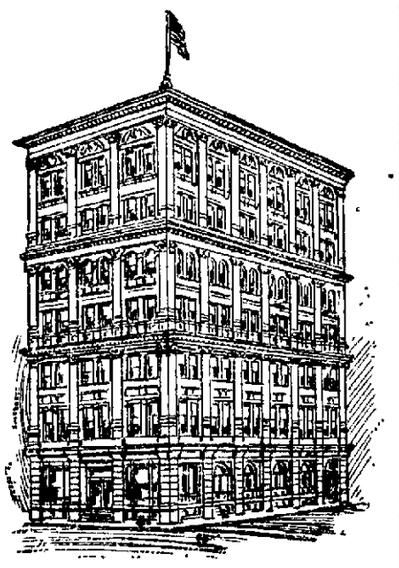
Thursday.—Trip to Niagara Falls, starting at 9 a. m, for an all day excursion by boat and trolley car, including a banquet at the International hotel at 2 p. m.; if the weather is favorable, moonlight excursion on the lake.

Friday.—Ladies' banquet, Hotel Iroquois, at 9 p. m.; gentlemen's reception and smoker, German American hall, at 8 30 p. m.

The business of the convention will begin Tuesday morning with an address of welcome by the mayor of Buffalo, an address by the president of the Buffalo exchange, Alfred Sythe, and an address by the president of the national association. In the afternoon the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer will be presented, and the following requests from the Master Builders' association of Boston will be considered.

First.—That the National Association of Builders take action in support of the movement to create an expert commission to have charge of all architectural work of the United States government.

Second.—That the National Association of Builders recommend all filial bodies to



BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION EXCHANGE, BUFFALO.

secure an amendment to the building laws of their various cities looking toward the creation of boards of appeal.

Third.—That the National Association of Builders recommend the joint committee on uniform contract to secure an amendment to the uniform contract, so that payments shall be called for under the contract in gold, rather than in "current funds," as the said contract now reads.

On Wednesday a number of amendments to the constitution will be debated. The convention will then consider the question, "Are organizations of builders, either local or national, desirable? If so, what are the functions of such bodies, and should the value of organization be measured by or dependent upon immediate specific results only?"

Thursday will be devoted to the Niagara excursion.

Friday the report of the committee on resolutions will be presented and disposed of, the time and place of the convention of 1897 will be fixed, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Then the convention will adjourn sine die.

JAMES R. SANDERSON.

BACK PEDALING INSECURE.

The New York Sun's Plea For the Use of the Brake.

The record of bicycle accidents for the last six months shows that a large percentage of the fatalities have been caused directly by the inability of the riders to stop their wheels quickly at the critical moment. Back pedaling has proved to be a dangerous and insecure substitute for the hand brake. The presence of the brake on every one of next year's wheels would be a surer guarantee of safety to the wheeling and non-wheeling community alike than either careful or skillful riding, or even the strict enforcement of the law.

Last February, when the resolution requiring brakes on bicycles was before the aldermen, it was defeated apparently on the testimony of a few well known wheelmen conspicuous for their lack of wisdom and of experience in cycling. But at that time the experiment of abandoning the brake was comparatively new. While many riders had tried it, the majority had not. The members of both classes, however, must have learned since then by observation, if not by personal mishap, that no bicycle is safe or complete unless provided with a readily applied brake.

The fact that any wheel may be supplied with a brake at the rider's pleasure is not enough. Manufacturers should encourage its use by exhibiting and recommending machines which are neatly equipped with brakes, not wheels which are brakeless and remain brakeless unless they receive this necessary attachment after the purchase. If wood is found to be a desirable factor in the new wheels, well and good, and if handle bars are to be shorter that change will doubtless be welcome. But in the rush for improvements let the manufacturers do their part by making the brake at least as acceptable and convenient to wheelmen as any other part of the machine.—New York Sun.

ODD SPOKES.

Next year's world's championships will be held in Scotland.

Literally the Japanese for cycling means "living machine."

It is asserted that the output of some manufacturers of wheels of the 1897 model will be no more than a third of their production for this year.

Charles D. Cramp of Philadelphia is at the head of a company of capitalists of that city to erect a large plant at Norristown, Pa., for the manufacture of steel cycle tubing.

A Missouri girl dressed up in bloomers and went to surprise her grandparents. They, in turn, tore her bloomers off, compelled her to put on a dress, smashed her bicycle and then sent her home.

James Edward Leahan of Boston has patented an ice bicycle. The steering post extends to the ground and terminates in a skate. The rim of the rear or driving wheel has a flat tire fitted with spikes.

Gertrude Vanderbilt brings $5,000,000 into the new Whitney family. It is evident that young Mr. Whitney can afford to take his bicycle to the repair shop whenever he wants to, says the Minneapolis Journal.

L. D. Hotchkiss, a young man who lived in Cheyenne county, Kan., wanted to go Oberlin, 125 miles away, to stand an admission to the bar. Having no money he rode the distance on a bicycle, passed his examination and pedaled back home again.

"La Sommambula" up to date was seen at Bath Beach, N. Y., recently, when a young lady, beautiful of course, was discovered riding a bicycle and yet sound asleep. It is no uncommon thing for soldiers to march and sleep, but a bicyclist sleeping on a moving wheel is peculiarly fin de siecle.

WIT OF THE WHEEL.

Dabley—Do you think the bicycle has come to stay? Dumrey—No; I think it has come to go.—Roxbury Gazette.

"I was told you wouldn't insure bicycle girls. Won't you insure me?" "Not on your life!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—Do you know this bicycle reminds me so much of you? He—How is that? She—I always have a dickens of a time getting it started.—Cleveland Leader.

"I see they are applying ball bearings to a great many things now." "Yes, they have a ball bearing sign down where I keep my watch."—Washington Times.

"I want the bicycle number of The Scottish Quarterly Review," said he to the newsdealer. "I don't think The Scottish Quarterly Review has issued a bicycle number, sir." "No? How very much behind the times!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

An elderly lady in Cleveland viciously "swiped" with an umbrella a scorcher who missed her by about two inches, and the spectators applauded. An umbrella is very well, but there is something to be said in favor of an ax.—Minneapolis Journal.

She (on the way over)—Just to think that this big ship is absolutely under the control of the man at the wheel! He—Oh, that's nothing! The man on the wheel at home claims to have power enough to control the whole nation.—Philadelphia North American.

The Season's Warning.

Where's the good o' hurryin,
Jarrin all yer system?
Ef our joys cause worryin,
Might ez well have missed 'em.
Pleasure's fires burn long enough
Fer each to light a torch in.
Haste jes' makes the road seem rough—
Ain't no use o' scorchin.

Take things easy ez you go,
'Stead o' wildly spinnin.
Steady effort, though it's slow,
Hez rewards wuth winnin.
Better treasures oft are lost
In a race for fortune.
Too much speed won't pay its cost—
Ain't no use o' scorchin.

—Washington Star.

A Wild Ride
in the dead of night for
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.
A sudden attack of Cholera Morbus.
ALWAYS KEEP
Lightning Hot Drops
in the house, and save time and suffering.
Cures all Stomach and Bowel Troubles, and Pains of all kinds.
NEVER FAILS.
50c bottle holds 2½ times as much as 25c bottle.
HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,
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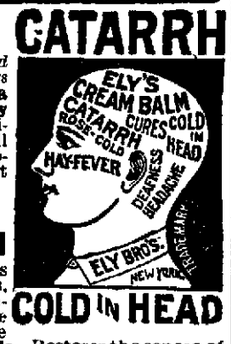
NASAL CATARRH
Is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes
It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostril Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of Taste and Smell The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROHERS, 56 Warren Street New York

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

A SHORT JOURNEY TO
CALIFORNIA
IN
FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
The Southern Pacific Co.
"Sunset Limited" Train.

Over the Sunset Route—New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco
Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the part tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipmedt superior to anything yet known in transcontinental traffic.
Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.
ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.
The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Cresent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.
These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket, to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket.
For further information, address
W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P Co., Cincinnati, O.
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S. F. B. Morse, G. P. & T. Agt. S. P Co., New Orleans, La.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Have You an Afflicted Wife, Mother, Daughter or Sister?
If so, don't fail to have them consult the most Eminent Lady Physician in the world,
MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS,

SPECIALIST
Diseases of Women and Children.
WILL VISIT
MASSILLON, OHIO,
Thursday, Sept. 24th,
Office: HOTEL CONRAD.
Consultation Free, Confidential.

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS' wonderful discoveries and great success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to her own sex has created wonder and admiration throughout the country and stamped her as the great benefactor to her sex of the present day The best physicians and surgeons are daily sending her cases from all parts of the country. Cases which they cannot cure she

RESTORES TO PERFECT HEALTH

in a few weeks, or months at most, and her office parlors are always crowded with patients from the best families, wherever she stops, and her visit to this place will afford the ladies of Stark county a rare opportunity to consult this most eminent lady.
MRS. DR. Harkey Adams was educated especially for the medical profession. Her father being a well-known clergyman, she had many advantages early in life, and inherited those high moral sentiments which have marked her great success throughout her professional life.
While Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams makes a specialty of female diseases and diseases of children, yet she treats all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys
It is strange that ladies of America have not long since demanded lady physicians in this country, as well as the ladies of Germany, France and England, to treat the ailments peculiar to their sex and their children, as every lady must know the skill and sympathy of an expert lady physician and mother, in these cases, must accomplish what no man can do. Let no afflicted lady miss this opportunity of consulting Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: "Mrs Dr Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, is doing the noblest work of God in curing our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of such ailments as men cannot understand."
Rev. Dr. Kochendorf said: "Ladies, pray for more such angels in woman's form as Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, who is doing such noble work by her lectures, with her pen, and in the hospital"
Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams has cured more Female Diseases in the past twelve years in the Woman's Hospital than all the physicians in Ohio If you have any affection of the Urinary or Reproductive Organs, do not fail to consult this eminent physician, and be cured She cures all affections of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Discolorations, Birth Marks, Wens, Tumors and Cancers without the knife, caustic or loss of blood. Six hundred dollars for a case of Inflammation, Granulation or Ulceration of the Womb that Mrs Dr. Harkey Adams cannot cure without caustics, burning or cutting One thousand dollars for a case of Displacement Painful, Scanty or Profuse Menses that she cannot restore. Constipation, Piles and all diseases of the Bowels and Rectum positively cured. Child bearing made easy by her new French remedies.

HER IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate lady or child; can be used while at work; the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult her or communicate with her as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as satisfactory and successful as though they were living next door to each other
Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred). Tape worms removed in from three to five hours, without starvation
Correspondence solicited. Address,
MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS, Akron, O.

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Formerly of the
Post Graduate Hospital of Chicago, Illinois.
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CONSULTAION AND ADVICE,
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Dr. Adams makes a specialty of the proper fitting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, by the latest scientific methods, to correct all errors of refraction. Ninety per cent. of all cases of Nervous Sick Headaches are cured by Glasses when properly fitted.
Dr. Adams makes examinations that few in this country can make. He has instruments with which he can examine every fiber and muscle in the inside of the eye He can tell in an instant after examining your eyes whether he can benefit you or not, and will truthfully say so. He also straightens Cross-eyes without cutting, by a new and novel method of his own. Call early, and be examined free.
All lenses are ground by actual measurement to correct the defect in each eye
Dr. Adams successfully treats all classes of Ear troubles—deafness, ringing or noises in the ears, closure of the tympanum, etc.
CATARRH—All Catarrhal troubles of the Nose and Throat promptly cured. We aim to make no statement that we cannot verify in practice; and we also say without hesitation, that we can cure every uncomplicated case of catarrh of the nose and throat, regardless of the prevalent opinion that catarrh is incurable. Nothing has given Dr. Adams so great a reward for his labor as being able to effect a cure in these long standing troubles that drag down the victims unnotified of danger. Early treatment is always satisfying to the patient.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—annoying and unsightly, permanently removed without blemish, by Dr. W. T. Adams, the skillful Electro Surgeon.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr Adams treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of long standing Chronic Disease cases, given up by other physicians and pronounced incurable. He most desires to see
THE YOUNG who through ignorance or the careless exuberance of youthful spirits, have been unfortunate and find themselves in danger of losing their health and embittering their after life.
THE MIDDLE AGED who find their vigor and vitality weakened by the traces of old complaints which unskilled physicians had perhaps relieved, but which time has brought back at a period when they are most annoying.
THE OLD who should spend their declining years in peace and comfort, but find their bodies racked with pain at a time when they require their strength for the certain duties of life, will find it to their advantage to consult Dr. Adams. His cures are thorough and permanent. Correspondence solicited Address,
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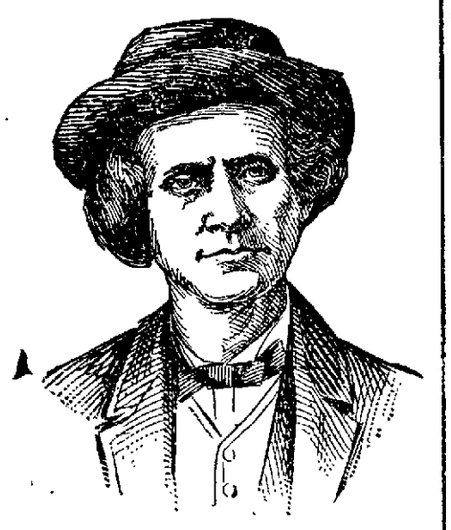
PROBLEM OF IDENTITY

Coincidences In the Lives of Two Remarkable Men.

BOTH WERE NAMED A. J. DAVIS.

Both Worked In the California Mines and Were Men of Mystery—Strong Personal Resemblance—Mrs. Snell's Contest For a Montana Millionaire's Estate.

Miss Hulda Snell of Fort Tejon, Cal., has abandoned her claim to the millions of the late Andrew J. Davis of Butte, Mon., and one of the most sensational contests of the west is closed. For several years Mrs. Snell has fought for the rights she believed were hers as the widow of the millionaire miner. Thousands of dollars have been expended in searching out the records of two strangely interesting characters. Family histories, buried in the oblivion of forgotten tombs, have been revived to prove the truth of a claim that meant a princely fortune. But the mystery of two men's



ABRAHAM JOHN DAVIS.

lives was cleared away, and after it was all over Mrs. Snell and her family gave up the contest they had thought was justified by the facts.

Until a few days ago Mrs. Hulda Snell was convinced that she was the widow of the millionaire miner of Montana. In 1855 her husband, A. J. Davis, disappeared. No one knew where he went. No one heard from him or of him. He was as if dead to the friends and relatives that knew of his struggles for wealth in the Golden State. In 1889 A. J. Davis of Butte, Mon., died, leaving an estate the estimated value of which was between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000. In the accounts then published of the millionaire there were many circumstances that seemed to connect, with convincing proof, the husband of Mrs. Snell, who had disappeared in 1855, and the wealthy miner of the northwest. A. J. Davis of Butte had worked in the early fifties on the Tuolumne river. He had suffered reverses and in the washing away of a dam saw his hopes of golden wealth vanish.

Among the old letters that Mrs. Snell treasured from her first husband, A. J. Davis, was one in which he told of his fight for a fortune and of the despair that overcame him when his dam on the Tuolumne river was washed away. There was no question that A. J. Davis, the miner of Montana, and A. J. Davis, the wandering husband of Mrs. Snell, were on the Tuolumne river at the same time. It seemed almost impossible that there should be two men of the same name, both at the same place, at the same time and owning interests in the same property.

But the revelation of coincidences had only begun. A. J. Davis of Montana had never married, and there was some hidden episode of his early life that he never cared to discuss. A. J. Davis, the husband of Mrs. Snell, had told her more than once that his first name was assumed to hide his identity and connection with an early indiscretion that separated him from his friends and drove him from his Illinois home.

Still further investigation showed that A. J. Davis, the millionaire of Montana, and A. J. Davis, the first husband of Mrs. Snell, were in many places always together, it seemed, and always in pursuit of the same object. Both were men of mystery, with dark years in their career. Both were fortune hunters, and when Mrs. Snell remembered the parting with her first husband and recalled his promise that he would never make another woman his wife she seemed to understand why it was that A. J. Davis of Montana had never married in his later career, when he had almost inexhaustible wealth. The proof of identity became almost absolute when Mrs. Snell learned something of the physical characteristics of A. J. Davis. She discovered that the millionaire had a peculiar mole upon his neck, and she recalled that her husband had the same curious mark.

With these facts in her possession Mrs. Snell wished to make her claim for the millions that had been accumulated in Montana, but her husband, Ansel Snell, would not listen to such a proposal. A year later, in 1890, he died, and the friends of Mrs. Snell persuaded her to pursue her inquiries.

The investigation was intrusted to the care of C. J. Stilwell, and for three years he has been engaged upon it. When he had finished, he had proved that, in the face of a series of remarkable coincidences of identity, A. J. Davis of Montana and A. J. Davis, the first husband of Mrs. Snell, were two different men. The history of that investigation is of exceptional interest, for it reveals a singularly romantic life history.

The history of Abraham J. Davis, the first husband of Mrs. Snell, begins in 1811, when he was born in Kentucky. In 1825 his parents moved to Illinois, and there the family lived for many years. In 1833, when Abraham Davis was 22 years of age, he eloped with Leaner Chapman, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. The young people were married and moved to Iowa, where the husband engaged in farming. The married life of the couple was not a happy one, and in 1839 Abraham deserted his young wife and three sons, the youngest of whom is still living in Edgar county, Ills.

Davis went at once to Carroll county, Ark. In his wanderings he stopped at the home of Hulda Queen, who lived about 25 miles from Carrollton. Hulda Queen afterward became his wife and is now the aged woman, Mrs. Hulda Snell, who until a few days ago believed that the A. J. Davis of Montana was the A. J. Davis who had married her so many years before.

Davis did not remain long at the Queen farm. He was sorry for his desertion and returned to his Iowa home. He remained only a short time, however, and went back to the Arkansas farm, where he began to make love to the girl Hulda. He came and went, wandering from place to place, going without taking leave and returning without asking it. He wished to hide his past, and that is why Mrs. Snell knew nothing but the merest fragments of his history before 1839.

In 1841 Davis took up a permanent residence near the Queen farm, going into partnership with a brother of Hulda. The young man had evidently forgotten his wife and little ones in their Iowa home. In 1842, after three years of courtship, he married Hulda Queen. His first wife had already obtained a divorce and a month or so later was married again. Her second husband was Jeremiah Cornutt, who took her and her children back to Edgar county, Ills.

Davis seemed to be happy in his new home in Arkansas, but he moved from place to place, sometimes disappearing without cause and returning without explanation. In 1843 his first child was born. In the following year the husband and father left his home for Texas, where he hoped to secure some permanent residence and a living. He returned to learn that his wife Hulda had received a farm as a gift from her father.

In 1848 he persuaded his wife to go with him to Texas, and in the following year he left for the goldfields of California. For a year after that Mrs. Davis received letters from her husband, who was prospecting on the Tuolumne river. He was interested in the construction of a dam and was greatly distressed when he wrote to his wife that the dam had been washed away and with it had vanished his hopes of fortune. Mrs. Davis received very few letters after that, and a short time after the last was sent from the mines.

There was a year of silence, and then Mrs. Davis sought a man who had arrived in Texas from the California mines. The stranger told the woman that he had known her husband when both worked on the Tuolumne river. Davis had been killed, the stranger said, in a quarrel. The long silence of the husband seemed to be explained by his death. A year later, in 1852, Mrs. Davis married J. E. Williams. The couple lived for two years on the Texas farm and then went to California. They took up their residence at Fort Tejon, near the Tehachapi, where the aged woman has lived ever since. Williams had a freighting contract with the government. His duties took him frequently from home and out on the southern roads.

Many people stopped on their way at the Williams home. It was natural that the young woman should question them in reference to her first husband, A. J. Davis, who, the stranger had told her, had been killed in a quarrel. These inquiries reached the ears of a miner on the Tuolumne river. It was a strange coincidence that two men bearing the name of A. J. Davis were at that time mining on the Tuolumne river. Both of these men had been interested in the building of a dam that had been washed away. Both showed several remarkable similarities in physical characteristics, although the two men were in no way related. Both were known as A. J. Davis, although the name of one was Abraham John Davis and that of the other was Andrew Jackson Davis.

The inquiries of the woman at Fort Tejon in no way seemed to interest Andrew Jackson Davis, but they seemed to possess a remarkable interest for Abraham John Davis, who started on his way to see the woman of Fort Tejon and to learn who she was. He arrived at the fort one morning shortly after Williams had left for a southern journey. Davis was met at the door by Mrs. Williams. In a moment the woman recognized her first husband, who had been killed, she thought, at the mines.

Upbraidings followed, and then Davis went away. He said it had been all his fault, but that he would never call another woman his wife. That was in 1855, and Mrs. Williams, or Mrs. Snell, as she now is, never saw him again. He left the mines, but no one knew where he went. At the very same time Andrew Jackson Davis left the Tuolumne, and no one knew what became of him until his old friends learned in 1889 that he had died at Butte, Mon., leaving a fortune of between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000.

No one knew what had become of Abraham John Davis, and no one knew that he was not Andrew Jackson Davis until Detective Stilwell filled in the blank that began in 1855 and ended in 1868.

When Abraham John Davis left Tuolumne in 1855, he returned to his Illinois home and to the neighborhood in which his first wife still lived. He told his family of his strange experiences in the west, but kept secret the episode of marriage that began in Arkansas and closed with the discovery at Fort Tejon. After remaining a few months in Illinois, Davis migrated to Missouri, where in Mary's county he purchased a farm and married his third wife, Malinda Harris. Again his

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

wanderings began, and with his wife he went to Texas. In a few months they were back again in Missouri, but in a few months more they were in Arkansas.

They remained there until after the close of the civil war, when they returned to Missouri. Davis engaged in several undertakings, and in 1868 he died. His first wife, the woman whom he had deserted, took up her home near his, and two years ago was buried beside him in the little cemetery of Clinton.

In collecting the remarkable and romantic facts in the life of this man of mystery Detective Stilwell destroyed whatever hope there may have been for Mrs. Hulda Snell to win the millions of the Montana miner. Abraham John Davis, her husband, was not Andrew Jackson Davis, the money maker of Butte.

THEIR HEARTS' WISH

PECULIAR AMBITIONS OF SOME NOTED PUGILISTS.

Billy Madden Writes From Long Experience and Personal Knowledge—It All Goes to Prove That There Is No Accounting For Taste.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—All great fighters have their peculiarities. They are all vain, but they have distinctive characteristics outside of egotism, which I have found in the course of long experience success in any walk of life is almost sure to engender. So the boxer may be pardoned for an amiable weakness to which brainier men are known to be addicted.

Every champion and ex-champion, from heavyweight to bantam, and the brave fellows who contest their title have as decided traits of character as Grover Cleveland, Thomas B. Reed, William J. Bryan and Major William McKinley. Like these great men, each has his hopes and aspirations. Ambition fires the soul of each and every one of them.

The greatest gladiator the world has ever known, John L. Sullivan, is a study in himself. He and I are not the

WILLIAM MADDEN.

best of friends now, but I can do justice to the big fellow's character. About his courage and determination everybody knows. Everybody doesn't know, however, that Sullivan, in his rough way, is and always has been a philanthropist, quite as much so as George Peabody, Montefiore and Baron Hirsch. In the heyday of his success, when I first brought him out and afterward when Al Smith and Pat Sheedy successively managed him, John L. used to put aside a portion of his earnings for the poor. In addition to that he staked every needy man or woman, whoever invoked his aid. Religion, politics or country cut no figure with him. I have seen him give generous donations alike to Catholic priests and Protestant ministers. I have, too, seen him toss out $10 and $20 bills to needy Irishmen, Englishmen, Jews and darkies as well as to his own countrymen. He played no favorites in distress. He turned no broken man away.

The ambition of Sullivan's life is to go to congress. He ever has the example of John Morrissey of America and John Gully, M. P., of England before him. He honestly believes that he has the making of as good a lawmaker as either in him, and I am certain that he can make a better speech than either of them could in life.

Coupled with Sullivan's ambition to go to congress is the earnest desire to own a stock farm in the vicinity of Boston and live the life of a country gentleman. John will never again go into the liquor business unless necessity compels. He doesn't like it and never did. He would rather be on the outside of the bar and "blow in" his coin like a prince. And here let me say that Sullivan in his remarkable career has made over $1,000,000. Outside of the homestead and substantial sums he gave his father and mother—$16,000 in all, I am told—he spent every dollar of this huge amount. One half of it he squandered; the other half he gave in charities and distributed among friends who felt the pinch of poverty.

Sullivan never touched a card for money, never played the races, never tackled Wall street and, in fact, never gambled in any shape. The few vices he has the public fully knows.

James J. Corbett, the man who wrested the championship from John L., is the direct antithesis of Sullivan. He is as cautious as the "big fellow" is reckless and as thrifty as John is prodigal. Until he went into theatrical ventures he held on to the first dollar he ever earned. He still has a good, fat bank account. His ambition is to become a good actor. Failing in that he will strive to be a successful theatrical manager.

Charles Mitchell of England is the shrewdest and pretty nearly the brainest of all the fighters. His mental caliber is really not greater than Sullivan's, but he is far cuter than John. He is by long odds a better judge of human nature and cannot be imposed upon. He is a good hearted fellow withal, and many a poor devil he has helped. I say this now because the general belief is that every dollar Mitchell gets becomes a prisoner. This is not so. With friends he is quite liberal and a generous spender.

Mitchell's ambition, after he has made all the money he can out of boxing and his music hall in London, is to settle down in a country estate in England and live the quiet life of an English country squire.

Peter Jackson, the greatest gladiator the black race has ever produced, is an unhappy, discontented man. He is as proud as Lucifer and extremely sensitive on the score of his color. A hundred years ago I think he would have been a splendid African king. Before he got broken down in health he might have divided honors with Antonio Maceo in battling for the liberty of Cuba, for no one suffers more keenly than he the wrongs and injustices done his race. Now his only ambition is to dawdle away his life in gay London sporting circles and eventually open up a public house, as they call saloons over there, after his money is all gone.

Frank P. Slavin, Jackson's great Australian rival, has a consuming ambition to become a millionaire and globe trotter. He has a fad which some day he hopes may make him "rich beyond the dreams of avarice." He is enamored of patents. Almost any kind of an invention can make him open his purse strings. He is now owner of 22 good patents, any one of which may land him a winner. When he does win, as he feels confident he will, his intention is to visit every portion of the globe.

Peter Maher's sole ambition is to whip Bob Fitzsimmons, then the winner of the Corbett-Sharkey fight and retire as champion of the world. With the money and prestige thus gained he will open up a cafe or hotel in Pittsburg, enter the field of politics and try to become an alderman in that lively town. As he is very popular in that bailiwick, his ambition may be gratified if he gets to the top of the ladder.

Bob Fitzsimmons' whole idea is to make all the money he can by "showing" on the road and fighting when he must. When he can fight no longer, he intends opening a roadhouse near New York in which sportsmen can spend their coin and fighters train.

George ("Kid") Lavigne, lightweight champion of the world, has but one ambition—that is to become owner or part owner of the lumber yard wherein he worked as a boy. As he has no vices and saves his money he is likely to succeed in his honorable aspiration.

The consuming desire of Jack McAuliffe's heart is to wrest the world's championship from "Kid" Lavigne, then retire from the ring and become a bookmaker at the race track.

George Dixon, the featherweight champion of the world, is anxious to hold on to that title for two or three years more and get back a part of the $100,000 he has squandered during the past decade. When that is done, he will open up a photographic studio in Boston. He was brought up in the business and understands it thoroughly. His ambition is to have as great an art gallery as Sarony in New York.

The other colored fighter, Joe Walcott, the "black demon," too, has an ambition. Joe is a great feeder, and can with difficulty be restrained in training. The sable satan wishes to whip "Mysterious" Billy Smith, or Tommy Ryan, or Dick Burge of England, or all three, so that he can get enough money to open up a first class restaurant in New York and eat to his heart's content without interference of managers or trainers.

Alfred Griffiths, better known as "Young Griffo," the clever, erratic little Australian, has a unique ambition. Griffo is as homely a boy as you could find in a day's journey; yet, strange to say, he is actually stuck on himself and believes he is a veritable Adonis. He is undersized, too, albeit well put together, yet he is anxious when he "gets through foighrin" to pose as an artist's model. He insists particularly that he will sit, or rather stand, for Apollo Belvedere, Ajax defying the lightning and Hercules.

Johnny Van Heest, who has met Griffo, Dixon and the best of the midget brigade, is an expert at cards, and was alternately "lookout" and dealer in several faro banks out west before he took to boxing. His chief ambition now is to meet and conquer George Dixon and on the proceeds of his winning open a faro bank in Minneapolis, his boyhood home.

Ike Weir, ex-featherweight champion of the world, is a lad of varied gifts. He is a good jockey, can play any kind of a musical instrument, dance like a nymph and play a tremendous game of pool or billiards. His all fired ambition is to get a "crack" at Dixon, whip him and then open up a high grade music hall in New York or Chicago.

Norman Elijah Shelby, whose nom de guerre is Charles "Kid" McCoy, has high hopes and aspirations. He means to whip in quick succession Dan Creedon and Bob Fitzsimmons, win the middleweight championship of the world and with the gold and glory thus won hang out his glittering sign as "banker and broker" in Wall street.

Solly Smith, the game little featherweight, has a similar ambition. He wants to whip right off the reel Willie Smith of England and George Dixon of America. Then with his backer, Johnnie Mack, he proposes to open up a banking house in San Francisco, his native town.

In "Mysterious" Billy Smith and handsome Tommy Ryan one finds "two souls with but a single thought"—that is, to whip each other and settle forever the question of superiority and then open two palatial liquid emporiums—Smith in Boston, Ryan in Chicago.

I have given you the ambitions which consume nearly every great fighter I know. You will notice that many of them have honorable aspirations, quite as much so as men engaged in less arduous, if more peaceable, pursuits. I predict that many of them will be heard from in a creditable way before a dozen years have gone by. I'll gamble all I am worth that none of them will ever commit a crime. And, mark you, have you noticed how few pugilists have ever committed crimes? I mean real crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary, robbery and the like. And pugilists are supposed—wrongfully, of course—to be a lawbreaking class at that. I never knew but one pugilist to be a crook in my life, and he was killed out west some years ago. Can the same be said of the people of the class that criticise them so harshly? If you are on the level and think of a few bank presidents and "other good men who went wrong" up in Canada, you will promptly say "No."

William Madden

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers.

When a fog horn warns the mariner to steer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it?

If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, no the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man—not the medicine. If Massilon people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people—not the endorsers. Read this endorsation:—Mr. Gregory Davis of 277 West Main street is employed at the Rolling Mills as a puddler. He has been among us for over a quarter of a century and has a large circle of acquaintances. "About eight years ago" he says:—In the coal mines while trying to lift a coal car I wrenched my back. It grew so painful that I had to give up work and go home, and since then my back has been weak and I have been subject to attacks of kidney complaint For the last two years I have been doctoring, or throwing my money away, trying to get cured, as I not only ached during the day while at work, but at night as well So severe did it pain me that I could not sleep no matter how tired out I was, and many a night I was compelled to get up and sit in a chair. Often when starting a heat at the mills I would have to work on my knees so I would not have to stoop over, and thus save my back, and an annoying and distressing urinary weakness set in. I got two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store and used them. I can now work without being in misery, and when I lie down at night I enjoy refreshing slumber. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy I have ever used, and that is saying a great deal. I would advise anyone troubled with kidney disease not to hesitate in giving them a trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2 50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

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POOR KANSAS!

What Populism and Distrust Have Done For Her.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH KANSAS?

Under This Caption a Newspaper of That State Tells How the Policy of Hate, Discord and Repudiation Has Driven Population and Capital From the Commonwealth and Brought Its Good Name Into Disrepute.

[From the Emporia Gazette, August 15.]

To-day the Kansas department of agriculture sent out a statement which indicates that Kansas has gained less than 2,000 people in the last year. There are about 125,000 families in the state, and there were about 10,000 babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people have left the state that the natural increase is cut down to less than 2,000 net. This has been going on for eight years.

If there had been a high brick wall around the state eight years ago, and not a soul had been permitted to leave, Kansas would be half a million souls better off than she is today. And yet the nation has increased in population. In five years 10,000,000 people have been added to the national population, yet instead of gaining a share of this—say 500,000—Kansas has apparently been a plague spot, and in the very garden of the world has lost population by the ten thousands every year.

Not only has she lost population, but she has lost wealth. Every moneyed man in the state who could get out without great loss has gone. Every month in every community sees some one who has a little money pick up and leave the state. This has been going on for eight years. Money is being drained out all the time. In towns where 10 years ago there were three or four or half a dozen money lending concerns stimulating industry by furnishing capital there is now none or one or two that are looking after the interest and principal already outstanding.

Go east, and you hear them laugh at Kansas, go west and they sneer at her, go south and they "cuss" her, go north and they have forgotten her. Go into any crowd of intelligent people gathered anywhere on the globe and you will find the Kansas man on the defensive. The newspaper columns and magazine pages, once devoted to praise of the state, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, now are filled with cartoons, gibes and Pefferian speeches. Kansas just naturally isn't in the civilized world. She has traded places with Arkansaw and Timbuctoo.

What's the matter with Kansas?

We all know; yet here we are at it again. We have an old mossback Jacksonian, who snorts and howls because there is a bathtub in the statehouse; we are running that old jay for governor. We have another shabby, wild-eyed, rattle-brained fanatic who has said openly in a dozen speeches that "the rights of the user are paramount to t. e rights of the owner"; we are running him for chief justice, so that capital will come tumbling over itself to get into the state. We have raked the ashheap of human failure in the state and have found an old hoopskirt of a man who has failed as a business man, who has failed as an editor, who has failed as a preacher, and we are going to run him for congressman-at-large. He will hel the looks of the Kansas delegation in Washington. Then we have discovered a kid without a law practice and have decided to vote for him as attorney general. Then for fear some hint that the state had become respectable might percolate through the civilized portions of the nation, we have decided to send three or four harpies out lecturing, telling the people that Kansas is raising hell and letting corn go to weeds.

Oh, this is a state to be proud of! We are a people who can hold up our heads. What we need here is less money, less capital, fewer white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgement, and more of these fellows who boast that they are "just ordinary old clodhoppers, but that they know more in a minute about finance than John Sherman." We need more men who are "posted," who can bellow about the crime of '73, who hate posterity, and who think that because a man believes in national honor that he is a tool of Wall street. We have a few of them, some 150,000, but we want more. We need several thousand gibbering idiots to scream about the "Great Red Dragon" of Lombard street. We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need well-dressed men on the streets, we don't need standing in the nation, we don't need cities on these fertile prairies; you bet we don't. What we are after is the money power. Because we have become poorer and onrier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick. We don't care to build up, we wish to tear down.

"There are two ideas of government," said our noble Bryan at Chicago. "There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon us."

That's the stuff. Give the prosperous man the dickens. Legislate the shiftless into ease; whack the stuffing out of the creditors, and tell the debtor who borrowed money five years ago, when the money in circulation was more general than it is now, that the contraction of the currency gives him a right to repudiate.

Whoop it up for the ragged trousers; put the lazy, greasy fizzle, who can pay his debts on an altar and bow down and worship him. Let the state idea be high. What we need is not the respect of our fellow men, but a chance to get something for nothing.

Let's don't stop this year. Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting men out of the state. Let's keep the old clodhoppers who know it all. Let's encourage the man who is "posted." He can talk, and what we need is not mill hands to eat our meat, nor factory hands to eat our wheat, nor cities to oppress the farmer by consuming his butter and eggs and chickens and produce; what Kansas needs is men who can talk, who have large leisure to argue the currency question while their wives wait at hom for that nickel's worth of bluing.

What's the matter with Kansas?

Nothing under the shining sun. Sh is losing wealth, population and standing. She has got her statesmen, an the money power is afraid of her. Kansas is all right. She has started in t raise hell, as Mrs. Lease advised, an she seems to have an overproduction But that doesn't matter. Kansas neve did believe in diversified crops. Kansa is all right. There is absolutely nothin wrong with Kansas. "Every prospec pleases and only man is vile."

Bryan on Pensions.

Mr. Bryan's language in his Albany speech, about the old soldiers and th free coinage of silver, should be rea carefully by the 970,000 pensioners wh look to the federal government for part or the whole of their support:

"I notice that one of our opponent the other day said that the old soldier would be opposed to free coinage. The gave the impression that the financier are very much interested in maintaining a gold standard for the benefit o the soldiers. But, my friends, thes men forget that all of the old soldier lived during the war, and that durin the war the soldiers knew that th financiers made their bonds payable i gold, and left the soldier to offer his lif upon the battlefield. More than that, do not believe that the soldiers who, ar willing to offer their lives, if need be in behalf of their country are today go ing to join in a conspiracy to enslav 70,000,000 of free people by fetterin them to a gold standard."

Mr. Bryan's language here is as dem agogic and as carefully intended to stir up "class" hatred as is habitual with him; and it is even more devoid o sense. The "conspiracy to enslave mil lions of free people" exists in Mr Bryan's mind and some other receptacles of invented facts and emotiona language. The 970,000 pensioners can see with their own eyes the attemp now making by Mr. Bryan and hi friends to scale down pensions by mak ing them payable in debased money.—New York Sun (Dem.).

COUSIN ZEKE'S OPINION.

BY COUSIN ZEKE.

What kin the silly people mean
By 'dulgin' in sech talk
About free-silver money—
They mus' think me a gawk—
Fur don't I know jest well as they—
I've larned a thing air tew—
An' don't I recollec' how Eve
Got Adam in thet stew?

Wall, thet's ther way it is terday,
They'll talk an' gab an' peck,
An' if er eye is green inside
Ye'll git it in ther neck.
They te' how good free silver is—
They never had a bite—
But after yew have swallered it
Yew'll find it's "cout uv sight."

I'm older now than sum uv yew's,
I've reached three score an' six:
It's tuff fer me tew go ter seed,
But I'm onter all their tricks.
They made a fuss about free trade,
An' nu hin' else wuz hurd;
They sai they'd lighten labor, an'
Fur onct they kept their word.

They caught me fur a sucker then
('Twas 'cost four years er sich);
I voted fer that free trade bill
Thet wuz tew make me rich.
But since I've larned a thing air tew:
"When on a craft thet's sound
Don't leave it fur another tub
That's run inter the ground."

—Ohio State Journal.

An Open Letter.

To William Jennings Bryan:

I have read thy New York speech carefully. I agree with thee—money should neither increase nor decrease in value. Value comes from labor; things like air and water, which cost little o no labor, have little or no value. Christian civilization, with its inventions machinery and competition, produces most things with less and less labor consequently prices justly come down when paid for in either labor or "honest money."

Money, which, as time goes on, will buy less and less labor, is not "honest money." A pound of silver will buy only about half the labor it would 2 years ago. I can not see how the free coinage of silver, 16 to 1, can give us "honest money." An ounce of gold will buy about the same amount of labor it would at any time for the last 2 years. Surely gold is the better standard for "honest money."

Please consider these facts in thy search for "honest money." Thy friend

UNCLE TRUE.

—Cleveland Leader.

Silver a Legal Tender.

One of the falsehoods to which Mr. Bryan is giving currency is that silver is not legal tender to any amount. This is not so. Silver will pay debts to any body who wants to take the trouble of carting it around for the purpose. It is only subsidiary silver coinage whose legal tender is limited. The impression that the so-called "demonetization" of the silver dollar in 1873 deprived the subsequent coinage of its legal tender is a prevalent opinion among those not acquainted with the facts. Bryan ought to, and probably does, know better. Both the Bland-Allison law and the Sherman law made silver a legal tender to an unlimited amount. He who disputes this fact is ignorant of the law.—Cleveland World.

How Bryan's "Life" Took.

As a fair sample of the coolness of the Bryan ratification meeting at Madison Square Garden the following occurrence is not without interest: On the afternoon of the meeting the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company sent to the Madison Square Garden 2,800 copies of a book entitled "Life and Speeches of the Hon. W. J. Bryan." They were to be sold at 25 cents a copy. After the meeting 2,786 were sold copies of the book came back. Yet the management of the sale was very well designed. Three men were placed in charge. Each man had 10 assistants, so that there were 33 men engaged in peddling the books, yet notwithstanding their desperate efforts they came back with all but 14.—Argonaut.

No Sale For Bonds.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune points out that municipal bonds amounting to almost $12,000,000, put upon the market from July 20 to Aug. 20, have failed of sale because of the free silver agitation. Every penny of this $12,000,000 would have been paid out in the employ of labor, for all were improvement bonds. In most cases there were no bids, while in others the bonds were rejected after bids were put in. That is what Bryan's nomination has done so far for the workingman.

ANCIENT SALIC LAW.

IT PREVENTS WOMEN FROM BEING QUEENS IN SOME COUNTRIES.

No Other Law Has Caused So Much Bloodshed—Through This Code the Kingdom of Hanover Lost Its Independence and Was Absorbed by Prussia.

A relic of prehistoric barbarism, of times when women were regarded as soulless beings but one remove superior to the brute creation, is that Salic law which debars the fair sex from all rights of succession to most of the thrones of Europe. No one knows with any degree of certainty the origin of this law, although many theories and arguments have been advanced regarding it, yet there is no law that has been the cause of so much bloodshed and desolation throughout the last 800 years.

Nearly all the historic wars that have taken place in Europe since the days of the first crusade may be attributed to the existence of this law, and even in the present century sanguinary struggles have taken place on its account. Great Britain and Russia are the only two countries where it has never secured any foothold.

Spain, Portugal and Holland have within the last 100 years erased the law from their statute books, and have benefited by the change, while since the reign of Maria Theresa and the seven years' war it exists only in a modified form in Austria, and, perhaps, not at all in the kingdom of Hungary.

But it is still in force in Denmark, in Sweden, in Prussia and all the other federal states of the German empire, as well as in Belgium, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece, the national constitution of which, being of a more mushroom character and drawn up by enlightened statesmen of the present century, might reasonably be expected to be more up to date and free from such narrow mediæval prejudices and doctrines.

It is precisely in the three countries which are now ruled by women—England, Holland and Spain—that the greatest degree of peace and prosperity prevails, the three royal widows displaying far more common sense, enlightened statesmanship and political sagacity than any of their brother monarchs.

Under the circumstances it must be a matter of regret that the Salic law should debar a number of beautiful, charming and clever princesses from succeeding to thrones. Thus there is the pretty Princess Pauline of Wurttemberg, the only child of the present king and a young girl whom it is no exaggeration to describe as the national idol.

Yet, notwithstanding the fact that all the affection of the people is centered in her, she is compelled by the Salic law to stand aside and to permit her father's crown to descend to a distant cousin, born and bred not in Wurttemberg, but in Austria, and who, in addition to being regarded as a foreigner, has the supreme disadvantage, in the eyes of the Lutherans and Protestants, constituting the vast majority of the nation, of being a Catholic.

Although King Oscar of Norway is one of the most enlightened and accomplished of man, endowed with a character that can only be described as unblemished, he has not proved a successful ruler.

The fact is that the king, in spite of all his talents and his perfections, moral and otherwise, is entirely wanting in that personal magnetism, and, if I may be permitted to coin the expression, that public tact which distinguished his homely, genial and by no means so intellectual brother, King Charles XV.

The latter had only one daughter, Princess Louisa, who inherited his qualities, and who, in spite of her plainness, was just as much the idol of both the Norwegians and Swedes as Princess Pauline of Wurttemberg is at Stuttgart. Over six feet high, and far from being endowed with intellect above the average, she possesses the best temper in the world and an inexhaustible fund of merriment and good humor, and a heart as big as her laugh, which has been compared to that of a horse.

Had she been permitted to succeed her father as queen regent of Sweden and Norway it is doubtful whether the present conflict in the sister kingdom would ever have arrived at the acute stage, and certainly the loyalty to the throne on both sides of the border would not have reached its present low ebb. But, being debarred from her father's throne by the Salic law, she married the crown prince of Denmark, carrying out of the country of her birth all the vast wealth which she had inherited, partly from her father, and partly, too, from her Dutch granduncle, which is estimated at £5,000,000.

It is to the Salic law that the kingdom of Hanover is indebted for the loss of its independence and for its absorption by Prussia, with all the disadvantages which that entails, economic, political and social. Had Queen Victoria not been barred by this statute from succeeding to the throne of Hanover at the time when she ascended that of Great Britain there is no doubt that Hanover would have been enjoying at the present moment the same commercial prosperity and manifold advantages which have fallen to the lot of the English since the beginning of the Victorian era.

But instead the Salic law made necessary the separation of the crown of Hanover from that of England, and it passed in 1837, not to Victoria, but to the Duke of Cumberland. His very first act on succeeding to the throne was to repeal the grant of all the popular liberties conceded by his younger brother, the Duke of Cambridge, who had been acting as viceroy, and until 1836 Hanover, although free from the obligation of compulsory military service and unhampered by any Prussian restrictions upon trade, remained a hotbed of feudalism and one of the most retrograde states in Europe.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—London is lower for Americans and inactive. The fears of trouble at Constantinople created a depressed speculative tone abroad. The treasury gold this morning was $114,000,000. St. Paul gross earnings for second week in September are expected to be disappointing. Yesterday's attack on tobacco is credited to Mr. Wild. Maloney, the Illinois attorney general, will soon begin taking testimony in his litigation against the Chicago Gas Co. It is reported that large amounts of gold are being withdrawn from the banks of France for shipment to New York. It is believed that ½ million pounds sterling will be shipped direct to New York from Paris. The Bank of England notes will not be advanced tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—There was a good demand here for wheat, but large receipts checked buying. Only about ten loads worked for export. Bradstreet reports wheat east of Rockies increased 1,146,000 bushels; Europe increased 1,576,000 bushels; world's supply increased 2,722,000 bushels. Provisions steady, somewhat scattered buying, with packers doing most selling.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Wheat opened at about the close of yesterday's prices. While sentiment was bullish, there was little outside buying. Tight money may cause a free movement of wheat from the first to the terminal market for a time.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	63⅞	64⅝	63⅝	
Dec.	59½	60½	59¼	60¼
Oats.				
Dec.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¾
May	18¾	19	18¾	18⅞
Corn.				
Dec.	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
May	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
Pork				
Jan.	6 72	6 77	6 72	6 77
Lard.				
Dec.	3 47	3 50	3 47	3 50
Jan.	3 67	3 72	3 67	3 72

Cash Wheat, 59⅛.
" Corn 20⅞.
" Oats 15¼.
" Pork 5 62
" Lard 3 35.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	111½	111½	108⅛	109⅛
Canada Southern				44¾
C. B. & Q.	65¾	65¾	64⅝	64⅞
Chicago gas	58¼	58¼	56⅝	57
General electric	26⅛	26½	25¾	25¾
Lake Shore				143¾
Louisville & Nashville	39⅝	39⅞	39⅛	39½
Manhattan	81¾	82⅛	81¼	81¾
Northwest	97½	97⅝	97	97
Western Union	79⅞	80	79½	79⅝
St. Paul	69⅛	69⅝	68½	69⅝
American Tobacco	60	60⅛	58⅞	59⅛

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 16 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16 18
Corn	28 30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½ 14
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	40-50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	11
Dried Peaches, peeled	13-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.

WHEAT—No. 1 old red, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 67@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 29@30c; No. 2 shelled, 27@28c; high mixed shelled, 26½@26¾c; mixed ear, 27½@28c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 do, 24½@25c; extra No. 3 white, 24@24½c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2 $9.00@10.00; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.00@7.50; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 18@19c; do creamery, 17@18c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@15c; fancy country roll, 13@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 8¼@8½c; new Ohios, full cream, 7½@7¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 7½@8c; Ohio, Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss, in square blocks, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15@16c; seconds, 13@14c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@75c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@55c; spring chickens, 20@25c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 12@13c; live ducks, 60@80c per pair.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 110 cars on Monday; market slow and dragging at a decline of 15@25c a hundred; receipts today light; prices unchanged. We quote following prices: Prime, $4.50@5.00; good, $4.20@4.40; tidy, $3.90@4.10; good butchers, $3.75@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.80; common, $3.00@3.40; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.00; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts were fair on Monday, about 20 double-deck cars on sale; market was fairly active at a shade higher prices than close of last week; today's receipts light, 4 double-deck cars; market ruled slow. We quote: Prime assorted medium weights, $3.55@3.60; best Yorkers, $3.45@3.50; common to fair Yorkers, $3.35@3.40; pigs, as to quality, $2.50@3.25; heavy, $3.20@3.30; roughs, $3.25@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday 14 cars; market dull for both. Receipts today very light; market barely steady. We quote: Prime, $3.60@3.70; good, $3.40@3.60; fair, $3.30@3.25; common, $2.00@2.50; culls, $50@1.00. Lambs—Choice, $4.25@4.40; common to good lambs, $2.75@4.00; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.

HOGS—Market easy at $3.60@3.40. Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 600 head.

CATTLE—Market slow at $2.25@4.50. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 300 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market dull and weak at $1.50@3.00. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 500 head. Lambs—Market dull and weak at $2.50@4.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 1 hard 68c.

CORN—Spot market easier; No. 2, 25½c.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 19¾c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6@7c per pound dressed weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm. Sheep, $3.00@3.80. Lambs, $4.00@5.00.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.80@4.00.

BATTLE AX
BATTLE AX
BIG AND GOOD.
BattleAx
PLUG
Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money.
No doubt about that.
But once in a while it isn't.
For instance, there's "BATTLE AX."
The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good."
There's no guess work in this statement.
It is just a plain fact.
You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."
BATTLE AX
BATTLE AX

Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863.

The anniversary of this great fight will be remembered this year by a low rate excursion over the great Queen & Crescent route, from all points in the North, at one cent a mile. Only $7.25 round trip from Cincinnati, and a low rate from all points south of Cincinnati.

A great chance to visit this national military park, which is really the battlefield restored; guns placed where the batteries stood; tablets where officers fell; monuments where your regiment stood; roads restored as they were in '63.

Buy a Queen & Crescent ticket, board a vestibuled limited train, pass through the old battlefields of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns and take your friends and children to this, one of the greatest battlefields in the world.

Wonderful scenery! You can see land in seven states from Point Lookout on Lookout Mountain. Government Observation towers on the Chickamauga field.

Write for literature and ticket rates, or call on Chas Zell, division passenger agent, 4th and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg Exposition.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold via Pennsylvania lines Thursdays, Sept. 17th and 24th, and October 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d account the exposition. The round trip rate from Massillon will be $3 50, which includes admission to the exposition. Excursion tickets will be good going on regular trains on date of sale and good returning two days. For tickets and time of trains apply to J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O

Stark County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Sept. 22nd-25th, low round trip tickets to Canton will be sold from Alliance, Wooster and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for Stark county fair; return coupons valid Sept. 26th inclusive.

VETERANS TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Anniversary of the Great Battle Sept. 19th to 20th to be Properly Observed.

The Queen & Crescent Route has made a rate Sept. 17th and 18th, $7.25 round trip, from Cincinnati to Chattanooga and return. Good until Sept, 21st. Greatest scenery and historic interest in the whole country. Write for particulars and printed matter.

In buying printed matter it is well to know that you are getting what you ordered. When The Independent Company bids on work, and specifies a certain quality of work and paper, the guarantee of the company goes with the work that specifications have been fulfilled.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Sept, 15, 1896:

LADIES

Boden, Miss Lottie — Corry, Mrs. Rassie
Glines, Miss Carrie E. — Kearus, Mrs. Edith
Frederickson, Miss Sophia

MEN.

Elser, Tobias — Jackson, Chas.
Howarth, E. C. — Rogers, Dr J. M. 2
Hope, F L. — Stein, Nick

FORRIGN.

Vigilio Chiatto — Cina Pietro

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Be Sure You are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and Hood's only. This is the best medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

A Cent a Mile via the Queen & Crescent

To the great Chickamauga battle anniversary, September 19 and 20, selling to Chattanooga September 17 and 18, from all over the North. The most beautiful season of the year to visit the battlefield! Besides its unparalleled historic interest, its scenery is the finest in the world. Apply for space, etc., to Charles Zell, Div. Passenger Agent, 4th and Race streets, Cincinnati, O.

Wayne County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 15, 16, 17 and 18, low round trip tickets will be sold to Wooster from Mansfield, Canton and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines for the Wayne county fair; return coupons valid Sept. 19th, inclusive.

Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry has been used for forty years and has never yet failed to cure a case of diarrhœa, dysentery, or summer complaint in any of its various forms

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Henry Falke, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 5th day of September, 1896.

MRS. ELLEN FALKE,
Executrix.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a breadwinning education. For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

Legal Notice.

Morris Ruperd whose residence is unknown, will hereby take notice that on February 27, 1896, Florence T. Ruperd filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, asking for a divorce from the said Morris Ruperd and the custody of her minor child together with alimony. The causes set out for said divorce are gross neglect of duty and other reasons in said petition set forth.

Said cause will be for hearing on October 10 or as soon thereafter as it can be heard.

FLORENCE T. RUPERD.
James J. Grant, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Christena Morganthaler, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 8th day of July, 1896.

ALBERT L. MORGANTHALER.
Adm'r. with will annexed.

Attachment Notice.

G. G. Paul, plaintiff, vs. John Brown, defendant, Before Robert H. Folger Justice of the Peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 21st day of August, A. D 1896, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of Four and 50-100 Dollars and costs of suit

G. G. PAUL.

Perry Township, Sept. 14, 1896.

Own Your Own Home.

Call on

JAMES R. DUNN,

Second Floor, Stone Block.

Will sell you a lot and help you build your house on Easy Terms.

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